THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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FREE TRADE LOSING FAVOR IN BRITAIN

Popular Opinion Ascribes Unemployment to Absence of Tariff

FOREIGN RIVALRY CHANGES OUTLOOK

Lord Beaverbrook Urges Ring Fence of Duties Around Empire

By EVERARD COTES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — An issue affecting the whole economic future of Great Britain has begun to cut across the entire range of its political party divisions. The question is whether or no the British traditional policy of free trade (absence of protective tariffs) is to be continued, and if not what is to take its place.

Free trade has served Britain well in the past, and still occupies an immensely strong position. At a time of prosperity in the last century it helped Manchester mills and Sheffield foundries to build up the great position they occupied until quite lately in international trade. Now conditions have changed. Free trade once meant to the British worker only what was desirable. But this is no longer the case. It has come to be associated in the popular thought today with the fact that nearly 2,000,000 men and women are unemployed. So long as the foreigner was an eager buyer of British goods free trade commended itself because it meant cheap food and low cost of living. The British manufacturer was able to hold the home market without any help. The question of protecting it did not arise.

With the growth of foreign competition this has ceased to be true. Free trade continues as of old to mean cheap living, but the worker asks himself what advantage he gets from this if, as he is assured by some of the biggest manufacturers and bankers in England, it also enables dumped imports to put him out of his job and thereby deprive him of his resources.

An exceedingly formidable, if not altogether united, army still holds the free trade fort. This army includes the foremost economic experts, most of the shipping magnates and practically the whole of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons. It is led by such redoubtable proponents as David Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel. It is reinforced by Right-

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British-Rumanian Trade Pact Holds Release Clause

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A trade treaty between Britain and Rumania was signed here Aug. 6. A feature of the agreement was the clause permitting renunciation by Rumania on 12 months' notice if a future British Government should introduce taxes on foreign food other than raw material. This is in accordance with recent developments in the Rumanian policy which aims, broadly speaking, to import manufactured goods only from those countries which are ready to buy Rumanian agricultural produce.

As most of the agricultural states in central Europe are now engaged in trying to arrange a common front on these lines, the saving clause in the Anglo-Rumanian treaty is likely to form an important precedent. While Britain remains a free trade country, British manufactured goods will enjoy Rumania's minimum tariff, which confers benefits considerably more substantial than mere most favored nation treatment.

Rumania also agrees to take the necessary steps to protect British trade-marks and the words "Made in Britain" from infringement—an important stipulation in view of frequent complaints that inferior goods bearing false declarations of origin are often palmed off on foreign customers, to the obvious detriment both of the purchaser and the British manufacturer concerned.

Vergil Tilea, head of the Rumanian delegation which negotiated the treaty, has also been consulting British bankers and traders with a view to interesting them in the Rumanian market. Though no details are available, he expresses himself as very satisfied at the prospects of profitable developments in the near future.

KURDISH RAID ROUTED IN EASTERN TURKEY

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—Five hundred Kurdish horsemen made a raid Aug. 5 into eastern Turkey from the desert regions of Syria, but were driven back by Turkish forces.

The Kurds now have made attacks on three sections of the Turkish frontier, from Persia, Irak and Syria.

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Austria to Build Road Over High Mountain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

AT A conference in the Austrian finance ministry on Aug. 5 it was decided to start immediately the building of a new main road over the Glossglockner, Austria's highest mountain, situate in one of the most popular tourist centers. The work will cost nearly $2,000,000.

In addition to benefiting tourist traffic, the new road is important for the transfer of electric power from the Tauern power works to Germany and will give employment to 3000 workmen.

Oil Men Meet on New Basis of Production

Industry Coöperates With Federal Committee to Halt Oversupply

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Oil producers of the United States have made substantial progress toward carrying out the proposal for the curtailment in production laid before the industry last March by the voluntary committee on petroleum economics appointed by the Federal Oil Conservation Board, it is revealed in reports from the Bureau of Mines and in journals of the industry.

Confronted with an overproduction of crude oil, gasoline and related products indexed by the 434,000,000 barrels of crude oil that were stored above ground in September, 1929, while daily production exceeded current demands, the producers of the country recognized a need for curtailment. To guide them in regulating production to meet demand, the Oil Conservation Board requested five oil authorities, headed by J. Elmer Thomas, to draw up and present a definite schedule upon which the industry could act.

The committee proposed that California should keep its crude oil production during the last nine months of 1930 to 610,000 barrels a day, Oklahoma to 655,000, Texas to 750,000, and all other oil-producing states to 480,000. In addition, it was recommended that 78,000 barrels a day should be taken from storage.

These allocations were based upon an estimated demand for oil products during 1930 that would require 942,800,000 barrels of crude oil. It was estimated that 476,700,000 barrels of gasoline would be required during the year, 456,000,000 barrels of fuel oil, and 130,000,000 barrels of other oil products, including kerosene and similar oils.

Producers in Accord

These proposals were given to the industry on Mar. 25, when the committee submitted its report to the Oil Conservation Board. Producers accepted them as sound and expressed their willingness to carry them into effect. During April, some curtailment was achieved, and by May, the chief oil-producing states had come fairly

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JAILED LEADERS IN INDIA MEET TO TALK PEACE

Government Hastens Move Looking to Peace—Trade Decline Follows Disorders

BOMBAY (AP)—The Indian Government took steps Aug. 5 to hasten negotiations that look to peace in troubled India, ordering the transfer of Pandit Motilal Nehru and his son, Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru, to the jail occupied by Mahatma Gandhi at Poona.

The Nehrus, who were prominent among the leaders of the civil resistance movement after the imprisonment of Gandhi, have been serving sentences in the jail at Allahabad.

Two peace emissaries, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and M. Jayakar, who are seeking to reconcile the Nationalists with the Government, were responsible for the transfer.

They recently visited Mahatma Gandhi in Yeroda prison at Poona, then went to Allahabad to confer with the Nehrus. They suggested that the conversations would be more effective were the three leaders together. The Viceroy, Lord Irwin, thereupon authorized the transfer.

Meanwhile, the critical state of Indian trade, as brought about by the Congress campaign, is reflected in the weekly governmental report. In Bombay, "on Aug. 1, six mills closed down, involving 1300 operatives, and it is anticipated that other mills will close in the early future owing to the inability to finance production.

"In Amritsar the ban on foreign goods has resulted in locking up a very large amount of capital. The Madras Government reports that in several places large numbers of weavers have been thrown out of employment."

The communiqué said, however, that aside from the economic factor the general situation of the country was little changed, with the improvement manifest during the past few weeks maintained.

Disorders occurred at a meeting of the Calcutta corporation and finally forced its adjournment.

They were caused by rivalry among ardent supporters of two congress candidates for alderman, both of whom are in jail and consequently have been unable to campaign.

J. M. Sen Gupta, former Mayor, and Subhas Chandra Bose are candidates for the post left vacant because Mr. Sen Gupta was unable to take the oath of office within three months after his last election.

The two are leaders of rival groups of the Congress Party, and resentment flared high when the corporation's meeting was closed to the public. A large crowd of Sen Gupta's followers scaled the wall of the building and stormed the main gate.

LAHORE, India (AP)—The Military Gazette Aug. 6, publishing accounts of communal disturbances at Hissar, Punjab, said that a Hindu had killed seven Moslems and four Hindus, the Hindus being killed by mistake.

The affair was a sequel to communal tension which began early in June over claims of a Moslem laundryman to use the pond attached to a Hindu temple. The Hindus maintained that the pond was not public property.

Drought in Corn Belt Makes Wheat Surplus a Blessing

Millions of Bushels Fed to Stock—Dollar Corn Looms as Fields Dry Up, on Which Basis Wheat Will Be Worth $1.12—Farmers Cheer Up

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The use of large quantities of wheat for feeding livestock in all parts of the corn belt was reported by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation here on Aug. 5. Until recently the wheat surplus was giving considerable concern, now officials of the corporation declare that the surplus is "most fortunate," in view of the prospects of a meager corn harvest because of the drought, and which is sending corn prices up.

"While definite figures as to the volume of wheat being fed or ground for feed were difficult to obtain," the Farmers' National statement said, "estimates by crop students that the total would reach from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels were regarded as not out of reason should corn losses and prevailing relationships of corn and wheat prices continue. The Kansas State College of Agriculture estimates that in the hard winter belt alone from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed."

Throughout the spring wheat area, more wheat and rye will be fed to livestock than ever before in the history of the Northwest, according to reports from that territory, it was said at the Farmers' National headquarters.

On July 26 a statement was issued by the Department of Agriculture urging the substitution of wheat for corn, which said that "wheat can be substituted for corn to advantage in feeding livestock when wheat prices are as low as they are in some sections of the country. The average farm price for corn in the United States last month," the statement continued, "was about 79 cents per bushel. At this price for corn, wheat is worth about 85 cents for feeding to poultry and sheep, and about 89 cents for feeding to hogs and beef cattle.

"Based on digestible nutrients, wheat and corn are of practically equal value pound for pound. Hence a bushel of wheat is worth more than a bushel of corn in feeding value as a bushel of wheat weighs four pounds, or 7 per cent, more than a bushel of shelled corn."

The price of corn is now ranging from 90 to 95 cents, and creeping to the dollar mark. With corn at $1, the

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DICTATORSHIPS ARE DENIED AS DEMOCRACY END

Politics Parley Speaker Says Those Nations Never Tried True Form

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The rise of dictatorships in Europe since the war does not imply failure of democracy, declared Cecil DeLisle Burns of the University of Glasgow, speaking before the general conference of the Institute of Politics here Aug. 6.

"Impatience at disagreement with their views," he said, "has led certain small groups, calling themselves at first political parties, to take control of great countries such as Russia, Italy, Jugoslavia and Turkey, but to believe that 'democracy' has been shown to be a failure in these countries is fantastic. They have never had any democracy."

"Even within the jurisdiction covered by western democracy there are sections under control of dictatorships where democracy has never been tried, as in the southern states of the United States. The government of these states is not 'democratic,' nor is their power in national affairs on a 'democratic' basis. Similarly the Government of India is a dictatorship and so is the government of the colonial territories of European 'democracies.'

"Western democracy involves both the direct political influence of women—and therefore France is not politically a western democracy—and also a free press."

Women's experience in governmental affairs is too short to warrent any conclusions as to the effect upon government and foreign policy which the feminine vote may have, Professor Burns declared. "Half-educated women," he said, "are usually sentimentalists who place too high a value upon mere words. But there is no reason why the education of women should not improve. The danger is that they may suppose men's education to be good and copy that.

Has Improved Life

"However, democracy is an experiment and so far it has improved human life and character wherever it has been tried."

Prof. Willard T. Thorpe of Amherst College discussed the value of statistical data as a measure of economic change before the round table on recent economic changes in Europe.

As a measure of prosperity, statistics are slow, he said. Psychological prosperity, the feeling of the man in the street that business is picking up, comes before any indication in formal statistical indices, he stated.

John Martin, formerly associated with Ramsay MacDonald in the formation of the English Labor Party but now a member of the Board of Education in New York, expressed the view that the difference between democracy and dictatorship is a difference in goal.

"To the Fascists and to Lenine's followers the end is the object—the

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MORE EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT DECLARED NEED

College Head Tells Virginia Forum Southern Farmer Is Solidly Dry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Unless the social sciences can point a way to solution of the ever-pressing problems of unemployment, waste of natural resources, inequitable distribution of goods and agricultural distress, representative government in America will fall, as it has fallen in many European countries, is the warning given by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois, in an address at the University of Virginia Institute of Public Affairs.

Mr. Lowden declared that the renaissance of the so-called social sciences of economics, sociology and political science offers the only hope for correcting the social inequalities and economic weaknesses of a modern machine age.

"The distribution and marketing of the world's goods are carried on by an intricate network of human instrumentalities; are we making the same progress in this field that we have made in production?" he asked.

"Again, are business cycles inevitable? Another pressing problem is that of unemployment. The cause assigned is overproduction of commodities. The farmer cannot sell the food he produces for the cost of producing it, and yet in our industrial centers families are living upon one meal a day. They are capable of producing many things the farmer needs and for which he would gladly exchange some of his surplus goods. Society, however, is so imperfectly articulated that this exchange cannot be made. If society were perfectly articulated, why should there be an idle man who wished to work?

Keeping Spiritual Values

"With the tremendous emphasis that has been put upon the production of goods, we tend more and more to measure life in material terms. How shall we keep our sense of spiritual and moral values from being swept away by this mighty avalanche of material goods?"

Mr. Lowden concluded that "the lesson from all this is that popular

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Soviet Diplomatic Changes Announced

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The outstanding Soviet woman diplomat, Alexandra Kollontai, has been transferred from the post of Ambassador to Norway to a similar position in Sweden. This constitutes the third country in which Mrs. Kollontai has held ambassadorial rank, she having been for some time Ambassador to Mexico. Besides being the first woman Ambassador under Soviet régime, she was the first and sole woman commissar, having occupied the office of Commissar of Social Welfare in the early period of the revolution.

Simultaneously comes the announcement of the dismissal of Nikolai Uglanoff from the post of Commissar of Labor. Mr. Uglanoff's political downfall is due to his Right Wing tendencies and was foreshadowed when his speech of recantation was rejected as inadequate by the general opinion of the Communist Party Congress and when he failed to obtain reelection on the party's central committee. Mr. Uglanoff's successor, Anton Tsikhon, is a former metal worker who has held several Soviet and trade union posts

WOMAN NAMED JUDGE

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Miss Sarah M. Soffel of Pittsburgh was appointed Aug. 4 by Governor Fisher to be a judge in the Allegheny County Court. She is the first woman to be appointed to a judgeship in Pennsylvania.

STATES URGED TO BEAR BRUNT AGAINST CRIME

Police Chiefs Hear Cities Not Equipped to Tackle Problem Adequately

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn. — Municipalities cannot function alone in successfully combatting criminals, Donald S. Leonard, Detroit, a lieutenant of the Michigan state police, told delegates to the thirty-seventh annual convention of the police chiefs here on Aug. 5.

The state, and the state alone, should be the main unit around which the law-enforcement machinery should be constructed, he held. The difficulties of the smaller cities, he said, to equip themselves for law enforcement and combatting crime, and even the larger cities' difficulties in this field, are criterions of the need of state police.

Miss Sarah V. Dunn, Harrison, N. J., attorney, only woman to address the 400 police chiefs of two nations, declared that the influx of women into professional and business life, even though they be mothers, is a great factor in contributing to juvenile delinquency. She said that when women neglect their homes and children to pursue a business career, they are endangering the welfare of their children, because the proper influence in their upbringing is lacking.

Reliable and accurate criminal statistics will never be provided to central agencies without the assistance of individual police departments, according to a paper prepared by Bruce Smith, director of the National Institute of Public Administration, New York City, and read in his absence by Capt. John A. Lyddy of Bridgeport, Conn., assistant secretary of the association.

Mr. Smith, in his paper, said: "The real responsibility rests with the police, because they can never be more accurate than each department's record. It is up to each police department to make the records of the crime uniform."

As far back as 1871, his paper said when the first police conference in this country was held, the work of gathering uniform statistics was begun, but because of varying classifications of crime in different states and lapses the work has just really begun to bear results during the last six or seven years. His paper urged that departments keep accurate, written records of all police work and supply copies to the National Committee on Crime Statistics of the Police Chiefs Association to aid it in gathering the proper and authentic statistics demanded.

World Girdler in New York, Silent on Plan

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Ted S. Lundgren, Hollywood aviator, who is planning a round-the-world flight, arrived Aug. 6 from Akron, O. He declined to discuss his plans. Starting from New York, he will make Berlin his first objective.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Speeding westward in an attempt to set a new New York-to-Los Angeles transcontinental record, Capt. Frank M. Hawks landed at Lambert-St. Louis field, from Columbus, Ohio, at 9:15 a. m. (C. S. T.), Aug. 6. He refueled and took off at 9:30 for Wichita, Kansas. He left New York at 5 a. m.

His Travelair monoplane is equipped with a 300-horsepower Wright motor and has a maximum speed of 270 miles, but he said he did not plan to fly at more than 200 miles an hour.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine of the endurance monoplane, Greater St. Louis, at 8:11 a. m. (C. S. T.), Aug. 6, had been up 385 hours in their attempt to beat the 554 record of the Hunter brothers.

Primaries in Four States Indicate Attack on Nonsupporters of Smith

By the Associated Press

Rejoicing and comfort growing out of primaries in four states Tuesday appeared to be distributed largely to the Farm Board, the Administration and those Democrats who have never forgiven their brethren who did not support Alfred E. Smith for President.

The wets found satisfaction in the Virginia race but the drys could counter with results in West Virginia. It was a question in political circles whether the voting was an indication of the drift on national issues or was dominated by local issues and candidates.

In Kansas, however, Henry J. Allen (R.), Senator, who has indorsed almost every Hoover policy, won the Republican nomination to fill out Vice - President Curtis's unexpired term with votes to spare.

Clyde M. Reed, Governor of Kansas, who took the stump to attack the Farm Board plea that Kansas farmers reduce their wheat acreage, had apparently been soundly defeated by Frank Haucke, World War veteran and former Cornell football player. Mr. Haucke, however, did not make acreage reduction a direct issue.

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator, was unopposed for the Republican nomination, nor did Jonathan M. Davis, Democrat, who will run against him in November, have opposition. The Kansas House delegation won their nominations.

The record of mishap to those Democrats who have been assailed for opposition or lukewarm support to Mr. Smith in the 1928 campaign had another chapter added in Virginia. Thomas G. Burch attacked Joseph Whitehead (D.), Representative, for his attitude toward Mr. Smith and defeated him for the nomination in the Fifth District.

Howard Smith, who failed to get the approval of the Virginia Anti-Saloon League, won the Democratic nomination in the Eighth District.

James E. Jones, coal operator, was far ahead in the race for the Republican senatorial nomination in West Virginia. Prohibition was not a dominant issue in the campaign but one of the candidates was Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, who urged modification of the Volstead Act. Mr. Rosenbloom ran second.

In Missouri the entire House delegation, 10 Republicans and six Democrats, were renominated. The vote was light.

GOLD BUBBLE BURSTS, AUSTRALIA REPORTS

MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—Australia's new gold field bubble appears to have burst. The chance discovery of a nugget weighing 30 ounces in the Tarnagulla district which started a gold rush has been followed by no further strikes. Many prospectors are leaving in disappointment.

PORTUGAL WINS CASE AGAINST GERMANY

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The Government was officially informed on Aug. 6 that the arbitration court at Lausanne has awarded Portugal 48,000,000 gold marks from Germany for damages to its African colonies.

Other private claims have been settled in favor of Portugal.

Turksib Line Ushers New Age Into Historic Corner of Asia

This is the second of 10 articles contributed by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent in Moscow on a trip to the opening of the Turkestan-Siberia Railway.

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUGOVAYA, Kazakstan—It is a five days' trip from Moscow to this little station in the Central Asian steppes, which has acquired distinction as the southern terminus of the new "Turksib," or Turkestan-Siberia Railroad—the 1000-mile line which now links up the grain fields of Siberia with the cotton plantations of Turkestan.

During the first day and a half the special train which was carrying Government officials, journalists and those workers who had been given this trip as a reward for distinguishing themselves in the campaign for increased output, to the formal opening of the Turksib, traversed the cultivated lands of European Russia.

For the first few hundred miles out of Moscow one saw comparatively few evidences of collectivization; as a general rule the peasants were tilling their little strips of land with horse and plough, sometimes a wooden one, evidently on an individual basis.

But in the Samara and Orenburg districts, where the soil is richer and greater efforts had been made to hold the peasants in the collective farms, one could see long stretches of land without the little ditches which separate the strips of the individual peasants; tractors with red flags; large groups of peasant men and women going out of work together in the fields: all the signs, in short, of the new collective form of farming.

Signs of Class War

On a railroad siding at Kinel, a junction near Samara, were some of the casualties of the bitter class war which has been raging in the Russian villages during the last months. Several boxcars, with small open apertures instead of windows, were filled with peasants and their families. At first, they replied a little evasively to questioning; but it finally developed that they had originally lived in the Kustanai district, beyond the Ural Mountains, and had been expropriated and driven from their homes as "kulaks," although they insisted that they were really poor or middle-class peasants. They looked wretched enough, as they well might after being driven from their homes and shipped off to an unknown fate at Tashkent, in Turkestan, with a journey of 1200 or 1300 miles in the uncomfortable boxcars still ahead of them.

Beyond Orenburg Europe insensibly merges into Asia; horses and tractors give way to camels. Instead of cultivated land, one sees on every side boundless stretches of steppe and desert. The sheer unbroken monotonous vastness of these Central Asiatic steppes is as impressive as the ocean. One journeys for hours through waste alkaline stretches without seeing any landmarks more distinctive than the huddle of round felt tents and grazing camels, which marks an encampment of the nomadic Kazaks. The towns on the three days run from Orenburg to Tashkent, are small and undistinguished. At one point the train skirts the northeastern shore of the Aral Sea, silvery and romantic when seen under the stars of a clear

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Hunt for Treasure Ships Lying in Bed of Danube Is Proposed in Budapest

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — The raising of the Emperor Caligula's galleys from the bottom of Lake Nemi, Italy, has suggested to the Hungarian art historian, Prof. Tibor von Gerevicz, the possibility of seeking for two treasure ships sunk in the River Danube four centuries ago.

After the Battle of Mohacs, 1526, when the Turks inflicted a crushing defeat on disunited Hungary, Queen Maria tried to get away 72 treasure ships from Esztergom, via Pressburg, to Vienna, to her brother, King Ferdinand, who needed money. Two patriotic Hungarian leaders sought to prevent these treasures getting into foreign hands, and in a subsequent fight sunk two ships.

These ships, Professor Gerevicz declares, lie buried in the sand of the Danube River bed and he has submitted plans based on old documents and historic information, to the Hungarian Government hoping it will initiate investigations. That there is reference to these treasures in the treaty of Trianon suggests that they are not so illusory.

There is a possibility that they may lie on the north side of the Danube, now belonging to Czechoslovakia, but it is felt that an understanding is easily possible between these neighbor states in the matter. The Hungarian Government at the moment is unable to finance such a project, but help is expected from certain American art collectors.

Communists Hold Large Area in China

The Dark Portion of the Map Above Shows the Territory in Central China That Is Being Overrun by Communists. Changsha, the Capital of Hunan Province, Was Taken by the "Reds" Last Week. It Was Later Said to Have Been Recaptured by the Nationalists. The Tri-Cities, Hanyang, Hankow and Wuchang, and Nanchang and Kiukiang Are Also Menaced.

Reich Elections Attract Close Notice in France

Nationalists Describe Them as Test of 'Locarnoism'—Briand's Critics Busy

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The German electoral campaign is being followed in France with almost as much interest as if it were a French electoral campaign. This is a striking proof of the interdependence of neighboring countries.

It is recognized on both sides of the Rhine that on the orientation of policy in one country depends the political evolution of the other. There is a disposition in French Nationalist circles to regard the elections as a test of what is loosely called Locarnoism.

Already critics of Aristide Briand are beginning to exclaim: "We told you so." Yet the campaign has scarcely commenced. It is surely premature to announce a movement to the Right. Even a movement to the Right would not indicate that the parliamentary and Republican idea is menaced in Germany. It is difficult to imagine any setback for democracy in a highly industrialized, therefore educated country, in which the masses cannot be content with a passive rôle but must increasingly claim not merely nominal electoral rights but effective control.

If the formation of a great party of order which would occupy a central position is proving difficult, both certain sections of the Left and partisans of Adolf Hitler on the Right rejoice. But it is hoped in France that the various groups who are opposed to a reactionary policy will sink their trivial differences and oppose the extremists who would take up an aggressive attitude toward France.

It is felt that it would be deplorable if the Nationalists, who separated themselves from Dr. Hugenberg, and even the Populists, who obeyed the voice of Dr. Stresemann, are, as a result of political anarchy, drawn toward the extreme Right.

Everything that has been done since 1923 for the amelioration of Franco-German relations might be jeopardized if the extremists really obtained the upper hand. Thus the results of the election will be felt far beyond the frontiers of the Reich.

In any case it is apparent that these September elections about which the parties are as yet in confusion, are of vital importance to Europe. It was foreseen that after the Rhine liberation a new epoch would begin. It was foreseen that a critical moment would have to be surmounted. That is one of the reasons why Aristide Briand launched his scheme for a European federation.

NATIONS AID FOREIGNERS IN CHINESE WAR

'Red' Activities Bring Move in Britain for Added Naval Protection

COMMUNISTS SLAY 2000 IN CHANGSHA

Invaders Continue Advance as Other Nations Act to Guard Citizens

British naval units in the disturbed area near Hankow, where Communist attacks are anticipated by the Chinese authorities, are to be strengthened by additional warships, according to decision of the Government. Other governments are also strengthening their Yangtse patrols.

The move has been considered necessary to protect important British interests, remaining in the city despite the surrender of the concession in 1926, in view of the serious turn of events at Changsha, where 2000 Chinese are reported to have been executed by the Communists previous to the recapture of the city by the Nationalist troops. Some 4000 Chinese are also reported missing after the looting by "Reds" in Changsha.

World Communist support of the Chinese revolution has been urged by the "Red" organization at Moscow through its official organ, Pravda, which also asks recall of foreign military forces in the Chinese war area.

The United States considers present defense preparations in the region sufficient, according to the State Department at Washington. Naval officials in China have been ordered to avoid fighting, if possible.

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese dispatches on Aug. 6 reported that Communists executed 2000 Chinese after capturing Changsha July 29. In addition, 4000 Chinese were missing from the wealthy Hunan Province capital, many sections of which were looted and burned, the dispatches said. The Chinese were believed either murdered or kidnapped by the invaders.

An official government dispatch from Nanking asserting provincial troops had reëntered Changsha was received here with great reserve. The situation there and at Hankow, threatened by advancing "Red" armies, was considered grave.

Additional warships were being rushed to the "Red" zone by foreign governments, whose decisions to reinforce the Yangste River patrol were hastened by further outrages against their nationals.

Eleven foreigners were known to have fallen victims of Communists.

Six American and three British seamen have been wounded in skirmishes between bandits and gunboats on the Siang River near Changsha.

Dispatches continued to tell of Communist depredations throughout the Yangtse valley. Reports from widely separated areas in Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Fukien Provinces said numerous "Red" bands numbering from a few hundred to 10,000 pillaged towns and spread terror virtually unopposed.

Whereabouts of many foreigners, mostly missionaries, who have evacuated these areas, was unknown here.

Foreigners were leaving Kiukiang, Kiangsi Province, in great numbers. Between Kiukiang and Hankow, along the Yangtse, Communists looted and burned many small villages, apparently seeking to frighten peasants into joining their forces.

Uneasiness continued at high pitch in the tri-cities, Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang, "Reds" were reported planning to attack Hankow and volunteer defense forces were being formed there by Chinese and foreigners.

North of Hankow "Reds" extorted money and supplies from helpless farmers.

Capture of Nanchang, Kiangsi capital, by Communists, was reported a matter of hours in foreign wireless dispatches, considered reliable and conservative. "Red" hordes almost surrounded the city and were greatly superior to defending troops in numbers and equipment, advices stated.

Meanwhile the Government announced it was mustering all available forces in an effort to halt the advance of northern rebels into Honan and Shantung Provinces.

Government advices said more than 30,000 Nationalist troops arrived at Tsingtao, Shantung, from Canton, Southern China, to be hurried against the northerners along the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu railway front.

Further British Naval Assistance Sanctioned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The British Government is so impressed by the possibility of disorder at Hankow, where a Communist attack is anticipated by Chinese authorities, that it has sanctioned the dispatch of more warships to that town.

Though the British concession at Hankow was surrendered in 1926, there still are important British interests in the former Nationalist capital, and while there are always British naval units in the vicinity, it is felt desirable to give the Admiralty and Commander-in-Chief of the China station a free hand in case they want to send reinforcements.

The Cumberland, one of the new British 10,000-ton cruisers, is at Hankow at the moment in addition to two gunboats, the Bee and Ladybird, while two other gunboats, the Teal and Gnat are at Changsha. The river is now navigable for other large vessels if they are needed, but it is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

CENSUS FIGURES SHOW 137,501,561 PERSONS IN U. S.

New York Gains Most, With California Close Second—West Grows Fastest

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first complete preliminary census figure shows the continental United States to number 122,728,873 inhabitants. Four months after enumerators entered the field, Associated Press bureaus completed this country-wide compilation from official announcements of supervisors. The total figure contains an estimate for one Pennsylvania township, returns from which are not complete, but are calculated by census officials at 1319.

Outlying possessions add 14,772,688, making a grand total of 137,501,561.

The total population increase of the 48 states and the District of Columbia was 17,018,258. The percentage of increase over the last census was 16.1 per cent.

The two states topping the list in numerical gain were: New York, with an increase of 2,224,328; and California, with an increase of 2,215,421.

Three others gained more than 1,000,000 each: Michigan, 1,149,959; Texas, 1,147,455; and Illinois, 1,145,003.

Only one, Montana, showed decrease—a loss of 15,370 people in the ten years.

California was the fastest growing state—a 64.6 per cent gain. Florida was her only close contender—increasing by 51.4 per cent. Michigan placed third with a growth of 31.3 per cent. New Jersey, next in line, added 26.8 per cent.

West Grows Fastest

The Pacific states proved the fastest growing geographical division, Washington, Oregon, and California averaging a 46.4 per cent increase.

The "center of population," mythical balance point, located near Whitehall, Ind., in 1920, was pulled west and south by the west coast increment. Just how far, the census experts have yet to figure out.

The census clock, that constantly clicking electric calculator of the country's population, maintained by the census bureau, was proven somewhat slow by the first total returns. At midnight April 1, it was but 122,186,893.

By the new totals, 20 states probably will lose representatives in Congress, while 10 states will gain them. That's another problem for the experts—reapportionment by the method of major fractions.

The just-completed census showed this country to be more citified than ever before. In 1920 there were but 68 cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Now there are 94.

The cities numbering 10,000 increased from approximately 700 to about 900 in number.

Of the many fact-finding phases of the census, only the population count is complete. No nation-wide totals have been compiled on unemployment, nor on classification by racial groups, sex, and occupation.

Comparative Figures

The compilation, by Associated Press Bureaus, shows 1930 rank, the 1930 population, the percentage of increase from 1920 to 1930, the 1920 rank, and the numerical increase from 1920 to 1930.

1930 Rank	State	1930 Population	1920-30 Increase	1920 Rank	Numerical Inc.
1	New York	12,609,555	21.4	1	2,224,328
2	Pennsylvania	9,638,841	10.5	2	918,824
3	Illinois	7,520,383	17.6	3	1,145,003
4	Ohio	6,629,373	15.1	4	860,979
5	Texas	5,810,683	24.6	5	1,147,455
6	California	5,642,282	64.6	8	2,215,421
7	Michigan	4,618,371	31.3	7	1,149,959
8	Massachusetts	4,364,972	13.3	6	512,616
9	New Jersey	4,002,568	26.8	10	846,668
10	Missouri	3,619,176	6.3	9	215,121
11	Indiana	3,225,418	10.1	11	295,028
12	North Carolina	3,165,146	23.9	14	608,023
13	Wisconsin	3,000,388	10.2	13	368,321
14	Georgia	*2,902,127	9.29	12	6,295
15	Alabama	2,644,477	12.2	18	296,303
16	Kentucky	2,622,209	8.5	15	206,179
17	Tennessee	2,609,637	11.1	19	271,752
18	Minnesota	2,558,265	7.2	17	171,140
19	Iowa	*2,467,900	2.7	16	63,879
20	Virginia	*2,418,075	4.7	20	108,888
21	Oklahoma	2,388,955	12.8	21	360,672
22	Louisiana	2,098,876	16.7	22	300,367
23	Mississippi	*2,007,743	12.1	23	217,125
24	Kansas	1,332,518	6.4	24	113,261
25	Arkansas	*1,353,931	5.8	25	101,777
26	South Carolina	*1,732,271	2.9	26	48,547
27	West Virginia	*1,723,510	18.1	27	264,809
28	Maryland	*1,625,279	12.1	28	175,618
29	Connecticut	*1,602,263	16.1	29	221,632
30	Washington	1,557,540	14.7	30	209,919
31	Florida	*1,465,969	51.4	32	497,499
32	Nebraska	1,386,619	6.9	31	90,247
33	Colorado	1,033,156	9.9	33	93,527
34	Oregon	951,790	21.5	34	168,401
35	Maine	*799,682	4.1	35	31,648
36	South Dakota	691,008	8.5	37	54,461
37	Rhode Island	*687,020	13.7	38	82,623
38	North Dakota	681,773	5.3	36	34,401
39	Montana	*533,519	†2.8	39	†15,379
40	Utah	502,604	11.8	40	53,244
41	District of Col.	485,716	11.0	42	48,145
42	New Hampshire	463,746	4.7	41	20,663
43	Idaho	437,440	1.3	43	5,574
44	Arizona	421,641	23.7	46	87,479
45	New Mexico	418,932	18.2	44	58,582
46	Vermont	*359,093	1.9	45	6,664
47	Delaware	*236,858	6.2	47	13,855
48	Wyoming	224,691	15.6	48	30,291
49	Nevada	90,559	16.9	49	13,152
	Totals	122,729,615	16.1	—	17,018,999

*Indicates preliminary total announced by census bureau following check of supervisors' announcements.
†Indicates decrease.

WARNER BROS. IN CANADA

NEW YORK—Warner Bros. Pictures has concluded negotiations with Famous Players of Warner Bros., First National and Vita-Canadian Company for exhibition of pictures phone in Famous Players Canadian theaters.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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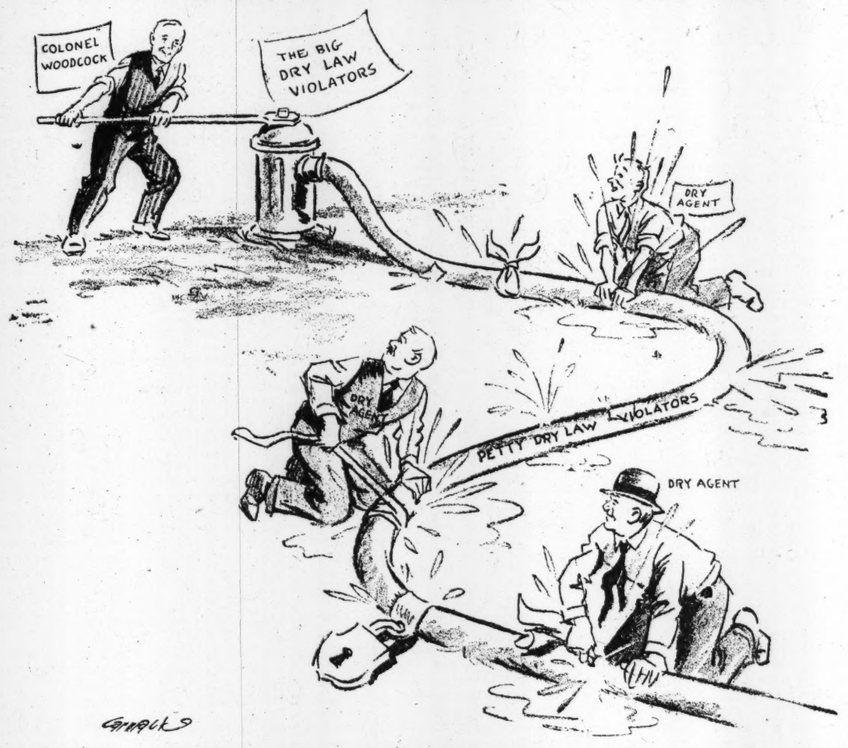
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Col. Woodcock: 'Here's the Place to Stop It, Men!'



Horses Find Rest on Vacation Farm

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Green pastures, plenty of grain and the cool shade of pleasant trees. What could constitute a more perfect vacation from steady toil on the hot asphalt streets of Washington?

"Nothing," answer the many horses that the Washington Education Society take each summer for one or two weeks to the society's "Be Kind to Animals Rest Farm" near Potomac, Md. Every city has outings for children provided by charity organizations and religious missions. Why shouldn't old Dobbin have his vacation, too? asks James P. Briggs, president of the society.

So he asks to hear about horses that are in need and arranges with their owners for the loan of substitute horses if the owners prove worthy and depend wholly on their horses for their living. A couple of dollars donated by any friend of animals enables the society to give a horse a whole week's vacation at the Maryland farm. With his head a little higher and his step a little livelier, Dobbin takes a new hold on his work when his vacation is over, owners observe.

PROPOSED WET PLANK DRAFTED BY BUTLER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A proposed wet plank for the Republican State platform has been drafted by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and one of the wet leaders here, it has just been learned. Dr. Butler has written letters to some of the leading Republican county chairmen and to Gen. James G. Harbord, chairman of the New York County Republican Advisory Committee, who has declared for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, asking their support of such a plank in the forthcoming state convention.

While the text of the Butler plank was not made public, it was learned here on Aug. 6 that it follows closely the views of the extreme wets and the policy of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. It calls for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the return of the control of liquor traffic to the several states. It would pledge the party to support the Eighteenth Amendment, however, so long as it remained in the Constitution, and against permitting the return of the saloon if the dry amendment was repealed.

NEW ELECTRIC RATE LEGALITY ATTACKED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Simultaneously with announcement that the Public Service Commission would hold its first hearing on the new electric rate schedule Aug. 12, it became evident that city officials were prepared to question the legality of the proposed 60-cents-a-month service charge and Mayor James J. Walker declared that the city would closely analyze the new rates.

New York City, as one of the largest consumers of electric current, is keenly interested in the new schedules, Mayor Walker said. He questioned the legality of a monthly service charge and said that Arthur W. Hilly, corporation counsel, would be asked to make a special investigation of this feature of the new schedule immediately.

More Lay Activity Urged in Churches

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—An appeal for intensive lay activity in the churches was made by Prof. Walter A. Maier of Concordia Theological Seminary in St. Louis on Aug. 5, before a large delegation of Lutherans from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, here to attend the 400th celebration of the signing of the Augsburg Confession. Professor Maier held that statistics indicate that the churches are stagnant and pleaded for more publicity in church work to stem the tide of disbelief.

"So ruthless and so brutal are the atrocious inroads which the Bolsheviki are making in the Christian church that a wave of hot resentment and fiery protest has swept over the churches of our country, and so scathing is our denunciation of this persecution that we have set aside and overlooked a very similar tendency right here within the confines of this so-called Christian country," he said.

Professor Maier referred to the vast sums of money spent for press publicity and said the advertising bill in the United States aggregates more than $2,000,000,000 a year. He held that if so much money was spent for advertising "perishable commodities," church workers "should take every opportunity to send forth the message that the world needs more than anything else."

Professor Maier quoted statistics purporting to show that the number of churches that are empty and deserted ranged from 8000, as a "conservative estimate," to 25,000, and said he was assured there were more than 1000 abandoned country churches in Ohio alone. He quoted the Men's Church League of New York that "not one convert was made in the 11,394 churches which it investigated."

EXTORTION CHARGES BRING INVESTIGATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Charges made by Brooklyn butchers that they have been forced to pay graft to market supervisors have led Mayor James J. Walker to order an investigation of these and other charges made against the Department of Public Markets and the Bureau of Weights and Measures. James A. Higgins, Commissioner of Accounts, who is investigating city departments for the Mayor, will conduct the inquiry.

Oscar Glassberg, of Brooklyn, who has taken the lead in demanding an investigation, asserted that more than 1000 small meat dealers in Brooklyn and Queens have been subjected to extortion by market inspectors.

President Praised for Labor Measures

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—With little exception, the action taken at the White House conference of employers and employees last November has served to steady and maintain the wage and working standards which prevailed before the beginning of the unemployment situation, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told President Hoover on Aug. 5.

Mr. Green extended to the President an invitation to attend and address the opening session of the fiftieth convention of the federation which convenes in Boston, Oct. 6. Mr. Hoover will be in Boston at that time to address the convention of the American Legion and assured Mr. Green that he would accept his invitation if possible.

"President Hoover rendered a great service when he called the November conference," Mr. Green said after his White House call. "Employers of labor who have maintained wage levels and have refused to reduce wages and who are striving to the utmost to bring about a return of normal conditions in prosperity through the payment or maintenance of high wages deserve to be recommended.

"In like manner, labor organizations and the representatives of labor are to be commended for the service they have rendered in maintaining coöperation and in preventing interruption and strife. Through this kind of coöperation and service we will ultimately bring about a return to normal conditions and overcome the evil of unemployment."

ROAD FUND INCREASE BOOSTS EMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON (AP)—The $50,000,000 increase in funds for federal aid highways made at the recent session of Congress was reported Aug. 6 by the Department of Agriculture to have "helped materially to reduce unemployment throughout the country."

The Bureau of Public Roads said the increase, which brought the total for federal aid highways to $125,000,000 had caused 4000 more men to be employed in construction in April, 4800 in May, and 1300 in June.

OUTBOARD RECORD SOUGHT

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank Morley of Mt. Dora, Fla., started in a 16-foot outboard motorboat Aug. 6 in an attempt to beat the 20-day record to Miami. He expected to get to Florida in 10 days.

Now's the Time to Go, Say the Credit Men

HEARKEN to the credit men. They are regarded in business circles as hard-headed and at times receive the appellation "hard-boiled." They cannot be accused of hiding their collective head in the sand like the ostrich. In their August bulletin they say that the "business sky is clearing."

"We have managed," they say, "to get through the storm with no conspicuous failures and no serious damage to our machinery of production and distribution. Inventories are low in all lines of business. Buying for replenishment of stocks must begin soon, and when it does we will all come back together. . . . Reports received carry a pronounced conviction that the corner has been turned."

OIL MEN MEET ON NEW BASIS OF PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

close to the figures set forth in the committee's report.

Statistics compiled by the Bureau of Mines on the basis of reports from all the oil producers of the United States show that in May California oil fields produced 614,000 barrels a day, as compared with 610,000 set as a standard by the committee. Oklahoma produced 676,000, as against its allotment of 655,000, Texas was at 831,000, instead of 750,000, as proposed, and all others were producing 465,000 barrels, while they were allowed 480,000.

The difficulty of controlling oil production is given by officials at the Oil Conservation Board as an important reason that producers could not at once cut their output to the figures set forth in the committee's recommendations. It is essential to the industry, they say, to continue drilling new wells, since the old shafts are constantly ceasing to yield. In this drilling new wells are sometimes brought in that upset all calculations as to production.

Such gushers, which in some instances increase the daily output of a field by many thousands of barrels and cannot be capped until the force of natural gas has been expended, cannot be anticipated in advance. Producers have coöperated to a great extent in overcoming fluctuations and keeping production to the levels recommended, the officials add.

As a result of this endeavor, production in June had come more nearly in line with the allocated amounts, according to the reports of the Bureau of Mines. California had dropped below its allotment, having produced an average of 601,000 barrels a day when it was allowed 610,000. Oklahoma produced 646,000 and was allowed 655,000, Texas stood at 833,000, as compared with its quota of 750,000.

All other states fell below their allotment, with 470,000 instead of 480,000 allowed to them. In spite of the cuts by individual states below their allotments, the total production exceeded the amount specified in May and June. May output totaled 2,586,000, and June 2,550,000, while the committee had set 2,495,000 barrels as the ideal. A substantial downward trend is indicated in these figures, amounting to 36,000 barrels a day in June as compared with May.

These statistics are the latest authentic data on actual production of oil since the committee made its recommendations. Estimates on output since June indicate that the curtailment is continuing. The industry is gradually approaching the levels set by the committee, and the Oil and Gas Journal announces in its latest issue that the total output for the week from July 19 to 26 fell below the total allotment for the first time.

This journal reports a production of crude oil in the week ending July 26, totaling in all fields of the United States 2,477,849 barrels a day, compared with 2,495,000 barrels daily allotted by the committee. A drop below the quota of 17,151 barrels a day is indicated in these statistics. For the week ending July 19, the same publication reports a total daily production of 2,506,282 barrels, or 11,282 in excess of the allotment.

"The condition which obtains now is further proof of the great improvement in the general situation and of the success which has attended efforts of the industry to solve the overproduction problem," the journal declares. "The petroleum industry has passed the crisis of the overproduction situation, but it must intensify its efforts to hold output below demand in order that stocks may be reduced and prosperity assured."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Blanche A. Bowles, Detroit, Mich.
V. L. Bowles, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Margaret H. Sharp, Trenton, N. J.
Miss Edna L. Harper, Trenton, N. J.
Mrs. Hettie F. Borman, Kansas City, Mo.
J. P. Lowman, Los Angeles, Calif.
Cleo A. Kooken, Chicago, Ill.
Thomas Randall Koopen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Lida O. Woodward, Chicago, Ill.
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E. R. Diggs Jr., Maplewood, N. J.
Lucy Turner Roebrich, Paris, France.
Mrs. Agnes Pelletier Gerard, Pulcher Creek, Alberta, Can.
Mrs. Genevieve P. Bell, Memphis, Tenn.
Miss Amelia M. Aitken, New York City.
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Otto R. C. Luger Sr., Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.
Ethelyn T. Vernier, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mrs. Mabelle C. Williams, Bay City, Mich.
Mrs. Mary Reustte, Buffalo, N. Y.
Lillian Meschonat, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Helen A. Frisch, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ann E. Ammarell, Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
Miss Ida M. Goldy, Philadelphia, Pa.
John R. Smith, Haddonfield, N. J.
William A. Smith, Haddonfield, N. J.
Jean George, Bayside, N. Y.
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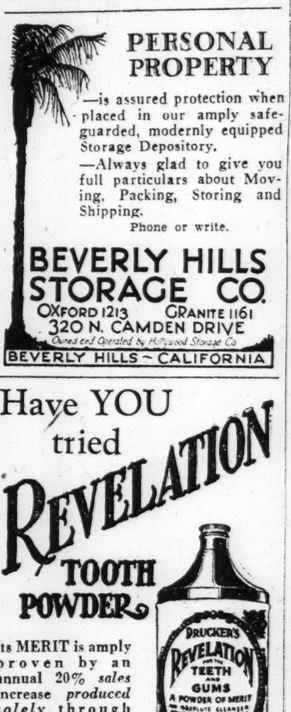

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New Light Is Cast on Founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony

Genealogy Shows That Isaac Johnson, Who Came Over on the Arbella, Did Much to Build Up the Colony, and to Give Boston Its Name

As the tercentenary of the founding of Massachusetts swings into a series of midsummer celebrations, interest in the founders and their descendants increases. The following article, prepared by an English authority, concerns the history and genealogy of Isaac Johnson, whose efforts are said to have made possible the voyage of the Arbella to American shores. Much of its data was obtained through the courtesy of Capt. William D. Johnson of Ketton, Eng., lineal descendant of the Puritan founder.

By ARTHUR HAWLEY

Isaac Johnson, who was one of the founders of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, was born in 1601, and was baptized on July 5 in that year at St. John's Church, Stamford. His father, Abraham Johnson of Lincoln's Inn, gentleman, was the only son and child of Robert Johnson, B.D., rector of North Luffenham, canon of Windsor, prebendary of Rochester and archdeacon of Leicester; and founder of the schools of Oakham and Uppingham.

His mother, Anna Medowes, who was Abraham Johnson's first wife, was the elder daughter of Robert Medowes of Stamford, written sometimes gentleman, sometimes esquire, a mercer by trade and a man of some position for he had thrice been alderman of Stamford, then the highest office in the corporation, and for some years a justice of the peace.

When Isaac was some 13 months old his mother died, shortly after giving birth to a daughter, who survived her but a short time. A year or two later his father married a second wife, Elizabeth, only daughter and child of the Rev. Dr. Lawrence Chaderton, master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and one of the translators of King James's Bible. By this marriage there were six sons and one daughter. Samuel, the eldest son, was born in 1605.

Some two years before Abraham Johnson's first marriage, his father being then nearly 60 years of age had married his third wife, Margaret Wheler, widow, sister of John Lilly, the author and dramatist, and of Dr. Lilly, a well-known divine. Margaret Johnson was a religious and kind-hearted woman. There is good reason to think that it was she who took charge of Isaac after his mother's death, and that the days of his childhood and youth were spent at the rectory at North Luffenham.

Solace in His Grandson

Of Robert Johnson's affection for Isaac there can be no doubt. He was disappointed in his son, but in his eldest grandson he found one worthy of his affection. It would seem that long before Isaac had reached years of discretion his grandfather had decided to make him his heir. When Isaac was only 14 years of age he settled upon him the reversion of a small estate in Lincolnshire.

Isaac was then at Cambridge, just commencing his second year; he had been admitted as a sizar at Emmanuel, his father's old college, in October, 1614; later he was a pensioner or gentleman commoner, for which change in his social standing at the university he probably was indebted to his grandfather. He graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1617-18, Master of Arts in 1621; and in the latter year he was admitted at Gray's Inn.

Some say that he was ordained deacon and priest, but this is open to question. No record of his having held office in the church has yet been discovered, and the ordinations might well belong to a cousin, of the same names and of about the same age as himself, who was "a clerk."

In the meanwhile Robert Johnson had for some time been considering the question of Isaac's marriage. In 1619 he had entered into a treaty with John Isham of Braunston, in the County of Northampton, Esquire, for a marriage to be had between Isaac and Anne, John Isham's only child; which treaty did go on and continue a long time with the liking of either of the said parties.

A license was obtained on June 22, 1620, and the wedding was to have been at Braunston Church. The marriage, however, did not take place and Anne Isham, who was then only 16 years of age, afterward became the wife of William Lane of Horton, an alliance which, it is said, did not meet with the approval of her family.

Marriage Changes Destiny

Had Isaac married Anne Isham he probably would have settled down to the life of a country gentleman; but this was not to be. He was intended for far greater things. The change in his destiny was brought about by his marriage.

On April 10, 1623, he married the Lady Arbella Fynes, one of the daughters of Thomas, third Earl of Lincoln. It was a suitable match. Isaac, who has been described by a contemporary as "a religious, honest and well disposed gent knoweinge or at least wise," was refined and well educated, and, although a commoner, could, on his father's side, trace a descent of nearly 200 years.

He was a Puritan, and the favorite grandson of a distinguished and well-to-do Puritan divine. The Lady Arbella had rank and position; and she too was a Puritan and of Puritan stock.

The marriage was the occasion for Robert Johnson to give further proof of his affection for Isaac; he settled upon him the greater part of his estates: the manor of Clipsham subject to his own life interest (this manor was said to be worth £580 a year) and the reversionary interest in certain manors at Braunston, which he had recently purchased from John Isham. These manors at Braunston, such is the irony of fate, were to have been Anne Isham's dowry had she married Isaac.

Robert Johnson's enthusiasm was not shared by his son. Abraham Johnson was strongly opposed to the marriage. With his father he argued that it was an overhigh match, but his real objection was not to the high social standing of the bride, but to the settlements.

Writing of the event some 14 years later, and it must be added some six years after Isaac's passing, he tells us that the marriage was not blessed, or assented to, but forbidden by him. He was not present at the wedding, and did not know who married them. It was a clandestine marriage. His father, he alleges, was in his dotage, and misled by meddling tattling women; he charges his son with covetousness and ambition, and of having kept him from his father's whole estate.

Another Side to the Story

But there are two sides to every story. Abraham Johnson was an only child, and on his own showing, a precocious and spoilt child. No trouble or expense had been spared in his education. On leaving Cambridge he had been admitted at Lincoln's Inn, but although bred to the law he had never followed it seriously. He was, to quote his own words, "more addicted to an academical life in other studies, partly of divinity and among humane studies, especially mathematicall and Physiologicall or of Naturall Philosophy, and in new Hard Profitable Inventions or engines both to contrive them and cause them to be made."

He was at one time sheriff for the County of Rutland, and a justice of the peace; but he cared for none of these things: his ambition was to be an inventor, or as he describes it, a "philosophicall engineer." As a lawyer he might have been a success, but as an inventor he was a failure.

It was fortunate for him that his second wife was the only child of well-to-do parents. It was the following of inventions which cost him his birthright. Isaac's marriage may have widened the breach between Abraham Johnson and his father, but it certainly was not the original cause of their disagreement.

After his marriage Isaac Johnson lived sometimes at Clipsham, sometimes at Sempringham and sometimes at Tattershall. At Sempringham and Tattershall he would have been the guest of his brother-in-law. Later he made his home at Boston, where he had purchased the lease of a house.

Had Affection for Boston

He seems to have had a peculiar affection for Boston, for at one time he expressed a wish to be buried there. At Boston he was among friends; there lived his most reverend and dear friend, John Cotton, who was then vicar of Boston, and his worthily esteemed friends, Richard Bellingham and Thomas Dudley. In his new circle of friends were many like these who were already thinking of America as a land where they might settle and be free to worship God according to their own convictions.

The idea of a Puritan Colony appealed to Johnson; he devoted not only his time, but also a considerable part of his fortune, some £5000 or £6000, it is said, to furthering the interests of the plantation. In all matters of importance his advice was eagerly sought, and readily given.

At one time he was engaged in selecting ministers; at another with the finances of the company, and at another with the purchase of ordnance. He also was occupied with much correspondence, answering the numerous questions of would-be colonists.

With such zeal did he devote himself to the interests of the company that at times the thought occurs that the idea of a Puritan Colony may have originated with him. He was one of the small body chosen to consider the question of the transfer of the patent and government of the company to New England, and on that body represented the views of those who were in favor of the transfer and when, after the transfer had received the approval of the company, it was found necessary to appoint a new governor, for Matthew Craddock, the Governor, was not prepared to go overseas, his was one of the four names submitted to the court.

John Winthrop Is Chosen

The choice fell upon John Winthrop, and to him as Governor was intrusted the command of the expedition which set sail from Southampton early in April, 1630. The log of the voyage has been kept. Johnson and his wife were on board the Arbella (formerly called the Eagle, but renamed the Arbella in honor of his wife) in company with Isaac's brother-in-law, Charles Fynes, and John Winthrop. The voyage occupied the best part of two months, and it was not until June 12 that the Arbella passed through the narrow straits between Baker's Island and another islet and came to anchor near by.

Mr. Endicott, the acting Governor, and some friends from the shore came on board to welcome them. The news which they brought with them might well have dismayed the stoutest hearts. The settlement was in a deplorable condition. The servants, who had been sent out by Sir Richard Saltonstall and Isaac Johnson, some 12 months previously, with corn and cattle to provide houses and corn against their coming, had through idleness and ill-government neglected both their building and planting. The colony was on the verge of starvation, and the Indians were saying that the settlers would shortly return as fast as they came.

John Winthrop was not the man to be dismayed by difficulties; he immediately fell to work with his own hands and by his example encouraged others to till the land and build houses. Yet notwithstanding these efforts the conditions under which the newcomers lived must have been well-nigh intolerable, especially to those who had come from comfortable homes in England.

The First of Many Changes

The Lady Arbella passed away a few months after her arrival. Her illness and passing would account for the absence of Isaac Johnson from the first Court of the Assistants which was held at Charlton on Aug. 23, but he was present at the court held on Sept. 7, when it was ordered that Trimontaine should be called Boston. He died a few weeks later, on Oct. 1, 1630.

It is said that it was his intention, had he lived, to return to England in the following spring to raise further moneys for the plantation. His whole interest was in the colony. His friend, Thomas Dudley, who was deputy-governor of the colony at the time of his death, wrote of him, "This gentleman was a prime mover amongst us, having the best estate of any, zealous for religion and the greatest furtherer of the plantation. He made a most godly ending, dying willingly, professing his life better spent in promoting this plantation than it could have been in any other way."

Hutchinson, who is the authority for the place of his burial, writing in 1760, states that Isaac Johnson was buried at his own request in part of the ground upon Trimountaine or Boston, which he had chosen for his lot; the square between School Street and Queen Street; a spot which, in Hutchinson's time, was called the old burying place, adjoining King's Chapel.

Probably Named City Boston

It has been claimed for Isaac Johnson that he was the founder of the City of Boston; it is probably more correct to say that he was one of the founders. It has also been claimed for him that he gave its name to the city; to this claim he seems to be entitled.

By his last will, which was drawn up on March 8, 1629 (old time), shortly before he left England, Isaac Johnson directed that his estate in England, other than his settled estate, should be divided into three equal parts. Of these three parts he bequeathed one to his father, a second to his brethren and sister, to be divided equally among them, and the third to his executors to be disposed of by them among such of his poor kindred as they should think fit.

He also directed that his personal estate in America should be divided into three equal parts and distributed, one-third part to his wife, one-third part of the remaining two-thirds to the governor and company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England for the benefit of their plantation there, and the residue to his brethren and sister to be divided equally among them.

Steps in the Descent

Executors of his will, John Hampden, who was soon to become famous; John Winthrop, John Reading of Northampton, probably the John Reading who was at one time an officer of the Court of Wards in Rutland, and escheator of the County of Northampton; John Holled of Sempringham and Thomas Dudley. Probate of the will was granted in London on July 1, 1631, to John Reading.

By the deed of settlement referred to in his will Isaac Johnson settled the descent of the greater part of his manors and lands in Northamptonshire and Rutland. He passing away without issue, the estates descended to his, half-brother, Samuel Johnson; and he also passing without issue in 1658, the estates descended to his brother, Ezekiel Johnson. Capt. William Dalrymple Johnson, who now lives at Ketton in Rutland, is the direct descendant of Ezekiel Johnson and so of Robert Johnson, grandfather of Isaac. By virtue of which descent he is patron of the schools of Oakham and Uppingham.

In England with the passing of time the memory of Isaac Johnson and of his good works is now forgotten, but his name, as a name, is not entirely unknown. In the tower of the church at North Luffenham there is a bell, the tenor bell now cracked and unused, which was presented to the church in 1619. The names of the givers are stamped on the bell: Ja. Digby, Jo. Basset, Iz. Johnson, Ed. Hunt, He. Stafford, Da. Gibson.

They First Saw Boston From the Deck of the Arbella

ISAAC JOHNSON

This Picture, Credited as Being That of One of the Principal Backers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Is in the Possession of Capt. William D. Johnson of Ketton, Eng., a Lineal Descendant of the Promoter of the Voyage of the Arbella to What Is Now Known as Boston, in Massachusetts. The Portrait Has Been Handed Down in His Family as That of Isaac Johnson, but the Picture Cannot Be Dated Earlier, According to Expert Opinion, Than 1690, Some 50 Years After Isaac Johnson Had Passed On. Captain Johnson, the Present Owner, Intends to Have the Painting Cleaned in the Hope That Something More Authentic May Be Learned About It. The Picture at the Right, That of Lady Arbella, Wife of Isaac Johnson, Who Accompanied Him on the Arbella, Is Similarly Clouded, as Experts Say That It Must Have Been Painted in the Eighteenth Century. It Might Have Been Done as Early as 1720, It Is Said.

THE LADY ARBELLA

Observer Writes Glowing Account of Puritan Colony Site in America

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

SALEM, August 5, 1630 — William Wood is a man of leisure. He came to this Plantation 14 months ago with the Rev. Francis Higginson and others. "The end of his travel was observation." Not that he is idle; far from it, for he must "find" himself, like the rest of us, but his desire for knowledge concerning the character of the country chosen by the Puritans for a permanent home led him to undertake the voyage. He is writing to friends in England who asked him to report the results of his observations. His manuscript begins as follows:

"NEW-ENGLANDS PROSPECT. A true, lively, and experimentall description of that part of America, commonly called Nevy England: discovering the state of that Countrie, both as it stands to our new-come English Planters; and to the old Native Inhabitants. Laying downe that which may both enrich the knowledge of the mind-travelling Reader, or benefit the future Voyager.

"Forasmuch as the King's most excellent Majesty hath been graciously pleased, by the grant of his latters patent, at first to give life to the Plantations of New-England, and hath daily, likewise, by his favors and royal protection, cherished their growing hopes; whereby many of his Majesty's faithful subjects have been emboldened to venture persons, states, and endeavours, to the enlargement of his dominions in that western continent; wherefore I thought fit, for the further encouragement of those that hereafter, either by purse or person, shall help forward the Plantation, to set forth these few observations, out of my personal and experimental knowledge."

Mr. Wood proceeds to describe New England in glowing terms: "The place whereon the English have built their Colonies is judged by those who have best skill in discovery, either to be an island surrounded on the north side with the spacious river Cannada and on the south with Hudson's river; or else a peninsula, these two rivers overlapping one another, having their rise from the great lakes, which are not far off one another, as the Indians do certainly inform us. But it is not my intent to wander far from our Patent; wherefore I refer you to the thrice memorable discoverer of those parts, Capt. Smith, who hath likewise fully described the southern and north-east parts of New-England, with the noted headlands, capes, harbours, rivers, ponds, and lakes, with the nature of the soil, and commodities both by sea and land, &c. within the degrees of forty-one and forty-five.

"The Bay of Massachusetts lieth south-west from the Land's End of England, at the bottom whereof are situated most of the English plantations. This Bay is both safe, spacious, and deep, free from such cockling seas as run upon the coast of Ireland and in the channels of England. There be no stiff running currents, or rocks, shelves, bars, quicksands. The mariner having sailed two or three leagues toward the bottom, may behold two capes which thrust themselves out into the sea in the form of a half moon, the surrounding shore being high, and showing many white cliffs in a most pleasant prospect, with divers places of low land out of which rivers vent themselves into the ocean, where is good harbouring for ships of any burthen."

Hawaiians to Study Value of Civic Duty

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HONOLULU, T. H.—Unanimous indorsement of a plan for a territory-wide Civic Week, to be held before the autumn elections in Hawaii, was given by representatives of Honolulu civic clubs at a meeting held recently.

The plan was proposed by Leonard Y. T. Fong, president of the Hawaii-Chinese Civic Club. He was chosen chairman of the committee on arrangements. Working with him are Joseph R. Farrington, managing editor of the Star-Bulletin, Lang Akana, Wilfred Tsukiyama and Miles E. Cary.

An official proclamation for the week will be issued by Gov. Lawrence M. Judd, who has expressed his approval of the project. A program to include meetings of instruction for those voting the first time, as well as sessions aimed to explain the importance of public service, is being planned by the committee.

NORTH CAROLINA PICKS INDUSTRIAL MEMBERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—W. S. Lee of Charlotte, Charles Cannon of Concord and Hugh McRae of Wilmington have been appointed to represent North Carolina on a committee of 21 to operate an industrial and economic body for the benefit of southern industry and southern workmen.

Each of the seven southern states is to appoint a committee of three and the 21 members are to get together some time in August to discuss details of the program.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR PARTY VISITS BERLIN

BERLIN (AP)—Leaders of the American delegation of 600 to the world convention of the Christian Endeavor Union today were received by Frederic M. Sackett Jr., American Ambassador to Germany.

Attendance at the convention today exceeded 8000. The day was taken up with conferences.

BRITAIN EXTENDS RELIEF SYSTEM FOR UNEMPLOYED

Municipalities Urged to Borrow More Freely of Government Funds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Ramsay MacDonald's Government has now embarked with the support from David Lloyd George representing the Liberals, upon a greatly extended system of relief works for Britain's unemployed who numbered in June 1930 no less than 1,800,000.

The new scheme is to solve the exceptional problem which is expected to arise in the coming winter. It is to induce municipal and other bodies to borrow more freely than they have hitherto done from funds which the Government is anxious to put at their disposal for works of public utility.

A circular issued by the Department of Labor announces that for future schemes approved by the Unemployment Grants Committee, grants at a higher rate (75 per cent for the first half of the loan period and 37½ per cent for the second half) will be available for all schemes which are not revenue-producing without any condition as to the employment of transferred labor; and further that the grant of 75 per cent of wages for schemes financed other than out of loan will be increased to 90 per cent for areas with an average unemployment for the last year among adult males of more than 15 per cent.

In the case of communications, the trunk-road program has been very largely increased; and, in addition for schemes within the five-year program, it has been decided that the maximum rate of grant may be available for any area which is suffering from severe and prolonged unemployment, provided that the local authority undertake to give preference to married men and single men with dependents.

In addition to these measures, the Government is asking Parliament to vote a sum of $500,000 for works in necessitous areas. It is intended that the money shall be distributed, as far as England and Wales is concerned, on the recommendation of the Minister of Health.

The local authority will be responsible for carrying out the work, but the right is reserved to withhold the grant if the work is not properly executed.

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One of Buick's four new series of Valve-in-Head Straight Eights will be priced as low as $1025 at factory—fully $200 lower than any Buick six of recent years—and the lowest price at which any Valve-in-Head Straight Eight motor car has ever been offered.

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Buick Motor Company, Flint, Michigan — *Division of General Motors Corporation*
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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

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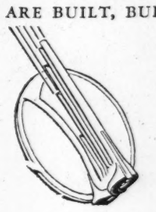


SEE IT
DRIVE IT
AT ALL BUICK DEALERS

BUICK
BUILDS IT

INDIAN PROBLEM SHOWN TO NEED INTIMATE STUDY

Generalizations Found to Fail Because No Two Tribes Think Alike

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Deeper insight into the age-long differences that mark the civilizations of the red and white races is a constant need of officials and the general public in working out the many problems confronting the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Charles J. Rhoads, commissioner, declared on his return to Washington from an extended trip to reservations in the Southwest.

"The Indian situation is complicated by the wide divergence of customs among the tribes," the commissioner declared. "Generalizations about Indian affairs are often wide of the mark, and a more sympathetic attitude on the part of everyone concerned with solving specific problems of Indian government and education is needed."

One of the fundamental differences between Indian customs and the law upon which government and economics are erected in the United States is given by Mr. Rhoads as the attitude toward property. To the Indian, he declares, property consists in personal belongings, while the land on which a tribe dwells is common to the entire tribe. This concept of property is diametrically opposed to the system of real estate ownership that is general in the United States, he adds.

An illustration of the way Indian tribes still retain their communal attitude toward real estate in many instances was given at the annual meeting of the Navajo tribal council, which the commissioner attended at Fort Wingate, N. M., accompanied by J. Henry Scattergood, associate commissioner. This council is a representative body, with 12 elected delegates and 12 alternates meeting to discuss the affairs of 45,000 Indians with a potential wealth of many millions of dollars.

Under the chairmanship of Deshna Clah Cheschillige, elected to that position for a four-year term, the meeting discussed ways to obtain permanent title, by purchase or exchange, of the lands within the reservation occupied by the Navajos but granted to the railroads or other parties prior to the establishment of the reservation. This land would be held as tribal property, not broken up to be sold to individuals.

Development of water resources to aid their sheep-raising, further extension of agriculture, and the possibility of setting aside $5000 from their tribal funds to assist promising young Navajos to secure a higher education and so aid their own people in making use of their natural resources, were other topics taken up at the meeting.

In such a meeting, Mr. Rhoads said, the age-old Indian customs and the newer civilization of the whites may be seen side by side. The meeting was conducted according to Roberts' rules of order, and yet the 500 Indians who were seated in the auditorium of the Charles H. Burke Indian School when the chairman called for order represented many stages of transition from the outlook of the Indian to something different, according to Mr. Rhoads. The more fully these differences are understood and sympathetically viewed, he added, the better will be the results that can be expected from endeavors to help the Indians "help themselves."

WHEAT IS TAKING UP SHORTAGE IN CORN FOR FEED

(Continued from Page 1)

Department of Agriculture states, wheat is worth $1.07 for feeding poultry and sheep, and $1.12 for hogs and beef cattle.

Hoover Orders Steps to Relieve Districts Stricken by Drought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Department of Agriculture, by order of President Hoover, will take immediate steps to ascertain which regions have been most seriously affected by the shortage of rain and to devise relief for them.

The survey is the outcome of numerous conferences that President Hoover held with Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, and Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, when he first saw the problem coming on. "No stone will be left unturned" to assist local authorities to deal with the situation, President Hoover promises.

What measures of assistance the Federal Government will take have not yet been determined. They will depend on the Department of Agriculture's report Aug. 11. The department's nation-wide crop reporting facilities will be used for making the survey.

President Hoover has made known his intention of asking the railroads to help stricken areas wherever possible. If the situation warrants it the railroads may be asked to grant special freight rates to move livestock to areas where there is water, or may even be asked to transport water and feedstuffs to areas in urgent need. They may also be called upon to extend credit facilities to their limit for farmers whose crops are affected.

President Hoover's plans for a western trip still stand, it was announced at the White House, Aug. 6, although he may delay carrying them out until he sees his plans for drought relief well under way. Rumors that the President was in favor of spending time at Montauk Point, Long Island, instead of making the trip to the national parks at this time were denied.

The White House is not looking for the drought to assume such proportions as the Mississippi flood did. Moreover, it is pointed out, Mr. Hoover would be in a different position as President than he was as Secretary of Commerce, and if it is necessary for any representative of the Administration to go west to direct drought relief, the duty would probably fall to one of the Cabinet members rather than the President.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CONNECTICUT

Mystic: Mystic and Noank Public Library, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 10.

Norwalk: First Methodist Episcopal Church, South Norwalk, 8:15 p. m., Aug. 14.

MAINE

Harrison (auspices First Church, Portland): Camp Newfound, 3 p. m., Aug. 10.

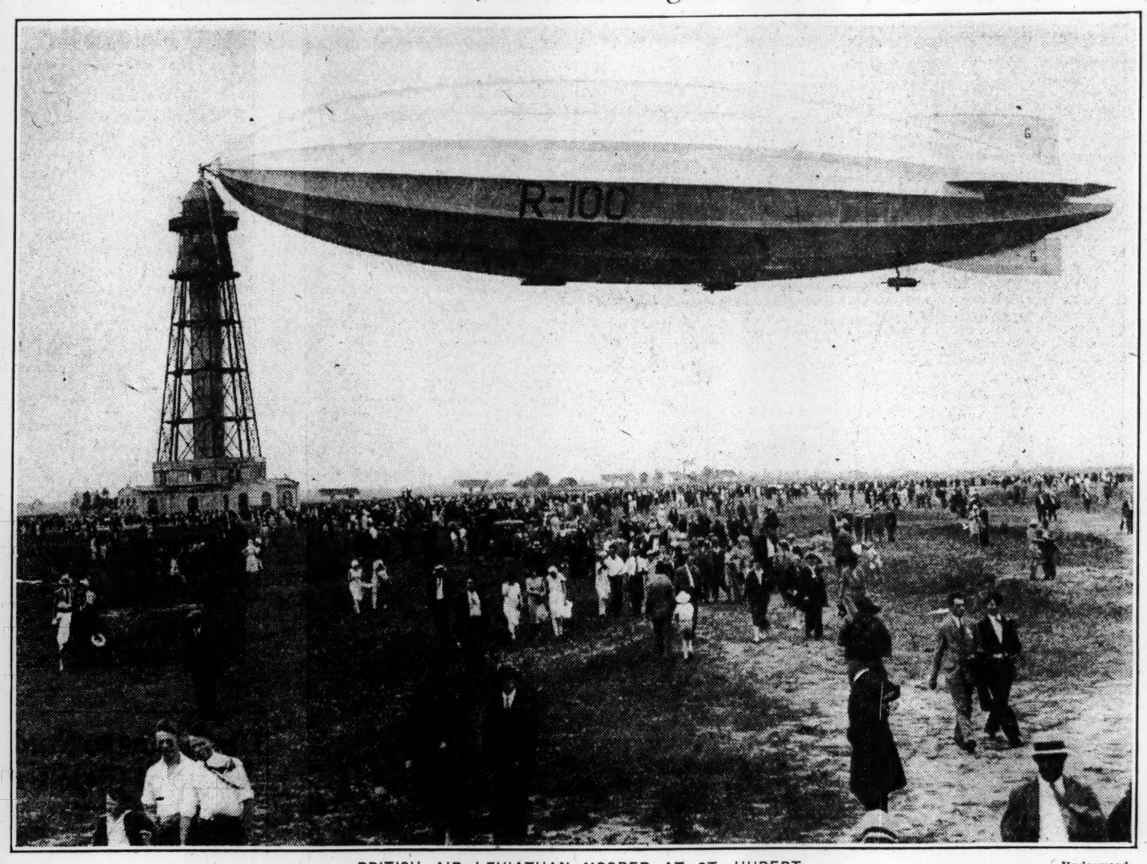
MASSACHUSETTS

Bourne (auspices Buzzards Bay Society): Bourne Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 10.

NEW YORK

Saranac Lake: Church Auditorium, 43 Church Street, 3 p. m., Aug. 10. Radiocast Station WNBZ, 1290 kilocycles.

R-100 Receives in State, While Riding at Anchor in Canada



BRITISH AIR LEVIATHAN MOORED AT ST. HUBERT — Underwood

Crowds Paying Homage to Great Transatlantic Dirigible After Making Record East-West Ocean Trip for Lighter-Than-Air Machine.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

IN VIEW of the fact that the Festival of the Benevolent Institution was some £30,000 short of the sum required to meet the current expenses, and the Boys' Institution was from £20,000 to £25,000 short, it has come somewhat as a surprise to find that the total collections for all the three festivals exceeds the total for 1929 by nearly £3678, while the total for 1929 was £8305 greater than that for 1928. The explanation, however, is easy. The bumper festival for the present year has been that of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, presided over by the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Cornwallis, who is also Provisional Grand Master for Kent, and it was because of the special effort made by Kentish Freemasons to show their affection and loyalty to one who has presided over them for a quarter of a century that so large a sum was brought up on that occasion that it exceeded the receipts at the other two festivals by more than £27,507.

* * *

Incidentally, also, it had another result. For the first time within living memory—it may be in the history of Masonic benevolence in this country—London lodges have had to take second place and yield the honorable position of being first on the roll of honor to a province, for Kent stands highest, both as to the number of stewards, 5048, and the sum contributed at the three festivals, over £100,458, which somewhat dwarfs London contributions of over £62,095 through 2574 stewards. The figures are the more remarkable when it is remembered that there are 1094 lodges in the London area and only 121 in the province of Kent.

* * *

Berkshire, whose Provincial Grand Master, Prince Arthur of Connaught, presided at the Boys' Festival, stands third on the list, with £18,741 and 915 stewards, while Bedfordshire, with its Provincial Grand Master, Lord Ampthill, who is also Pro Grand Master, chairman of the Old People's Festival, is fourth, with £11,044 and 516 stewards. The basis of comparison must be, not on the sums collected, but on the size of each province, for Berkshire has only 35 lodges, while Bedfordshire stands even lower down, with 13 lodges.

* * *

The summary reveals the somewhat disturbing fact that out of 3963 lodges, no fewer than 2499 failed to send a steward to any one of the three festivals. Ninety-nine only were represented at all three festivals, 236 at two festivals and 1129 at one festival. The qualification for representation is only 10 guineas.

Kent also stands highest on the average contribution per lodge—it has 121 lodges—with the outstanding figure of £850 per lodge, although it is run very close by Bedfordshire, which sent up an average of £849 per lodge, Berkshire following with £535. The bottom is reached by Durham, which sent up an average contribution of £2 per lodge.

* * *

Gaddesden Lodge has just held one of the regular meetings in one of those delightful old-time houses, the Great House at Cheshunt. This house was formerly the manorial residence of St. Andrew le More, the possession of Sir John More, father of the celebrated Lord Chancellor More, and afterward of the famous Cardinal Wolsey, to whom it was given by Henry VIII, who also appointed the Cardinal its bailiff and keeper of the park of Cheshunt. The house is charming in its situation. It was possible to sit at dinner on a hot summer's evening, with the doors wide open and look out upon the countryside without any apprehension that eavesdroppers might be around.

* * *

Those who are responsible for the management of the Masonic Institutions must be men of great faith, for both the Boys' and Girls' have decided to admit all applicants, that is to say, all approved applicants, without reduction of numbers and resorting to a ballot. No fewer than 115 boys and 45 girls have been admitted to the benefits of the institutions without a competitive election. This will, of course, add to the expenses for the coming year, while there is a diminished income, at any rate in the case of the Boys' Institution. Although the Girls' School did so well at the last festival, the money will all be wanted for the new building which is being erected at Rickmansworth. The Benevolent Institution hopes to haul in a big sum next year when the Duke of York will preside at the annual festival. It will need it to make up for the deficiency of the present year's collection. Alderman Sir Kynaston Studd, President of the Board of Benevolence, has been elected a trustee of the Boys' Institution.

BURNEY PUSHES ATLANTIC AIR LINE PROJECT

R-100 Builder Urges Canadians to Join Company Operating Regular Service

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—An appeal to Canadians to assist him in organizing a company for the purpose of building and operating a transatlantic airship service was made by Sir Dennistoun Burney, designer of the R-100, before the members of the Canadian Club here on Aug. 5. He reminded his audience, which included Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General, and the Prime Minister-elect, R. B. Bennett, that a German-American concern, headed by Dr. Hugo Eckener, had already arranged such a service between Germany and the United States, and he asked, would it not be a fine thing for the British to launch it first?

He suggested that a committee of influential business men should investigate the proposition in all its phases and report to him before he starts back so that he could take the matter up with British interests.

"I am prepared," he said, "to undertake the construction of a vessel which would have a cruising speed of 85 miles per hour and would carry sufficient fuel at that speed for 6000 miles, and would at the same time carry 100 passengers and 10 tons of mail. A fleet of such vessels should maintain a regular service between England and Canada."

The future welfare of the Empire, he continued, depends upon swift intercommunication between all its parts and this, he said, could not be accomplished except by the dirigible, with airplanes acting as feeders to the chief ports. The Atlantic route was economically more feasible than the eastern route, returning more profit per mile of flight and so he thought it better to start with the former and eventually spread out so as to connect all parts of the Empire.

R-34 Was 'Picnic' But R-100 a 'De Luxe Tour,' Says Scott

TORONTO (AP)—Two of the men who brought the dirigible R-100 from England to Canada—Major G. H. Scott, observer, and G. B. Giblett, meteorologist, were Toronto's guests Aug. 6.

Major Scott compared the transatlantic flight of the British dirigible with that of the British R-34 10 years ago. The flight of the R-34, which he commanded, was "a picnic," he said, while the R-100 flight was a "de luxe tour." Describing the comfort of the latter trip, Major Scott said the crew had warm water for shaving, good bunks and a first class dining room, while on the R-34 the crew slept in hammocks and ate off their knees.

Scott said he would go on the R-101 when it flies to India late this year. The R-100, he said, left without radio maps, which had not been perfected, but the airship obtained radio weather maps from transatlantic liners along the way and the navigator had no difficulty. Otherwise, he said, the air liner would have taken another day to cross the Atlantic.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 10

Orchestral

Cesare Sodero's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). "Works of Great Composers" concert. 3.

National High School Orchestra (Grigsby-Grunow—CBS—T). Two hundred and fifty players from schools all over the United States. 9.

"Concert Jewels" (NBC Pacific). Charles Hart directing program of classics. 10.

Characteristic Music

"El Tango Romantico" (WJZ—T). Hugo Mariani directs orchestra in Latin numbers. Soprano solos by Abigail Parecis. 7:05.

"Hacienda Melodies" (WJZ—T). More Latin-American music played by mandolin group directed by Vincenzo Paladino. 8:15.

"Red Lacquer and Jade" (WOR). The wisdom of the East and its reflection in familiar Oriental classics. 9.

Vocal and Instrumental

Major Bowes' Capital Theater Family (WEAF Chain). The Southernairs, male quartet and soloists of all kinds, assisted by Yasha Bunchuk's orchestra. 7:35.

Margaret Olsen, soprano; Mary Hopple, contralto; Steele Jamison, tenor; Leon Salathiel, bass; instrumental ensemble direction of George Dilworth. (Enna Jettick—WEAF—T). 8.

Wilfred Glenn, bass; orchestra direction Josef Pasternack. (Atwater Kent—WEAF—T). 9:15.

"In the Time of Roses" (WEAF Chain). Women's octet; tenor soloist; orchestra direction George Dilworth. 9:45.

Barbara Blanchard, soprano; male quartet; orchestra (Borden—NBC Pacific). Selection from "Sari" by ensemble. 9.

Recitals

Joe White, Silver Masked Tenor (WEAF Chain). Four love songs. 5:15.

Muriel Wilson, soprano; George Simmons, tenor; Joe Kahn, pianist; string trio (WEAF Chain). Babbling brooks, waterfalls and the sea described in several songs. 5:30.

Lew White, organist; Genia Fonariova, soprano (WJZ Chain). "A little soft music" before supper. 6.

Sam Herman, xylophonist; Frank Banta, pianist (WEAF Chain). The sort of music that makes it easier to stay awake. 11:15.

Gunnar Johansen, pianist (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KTAR). Beethoven's "Appassionata" sonata and three Chopin numbers. 8:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Harbor Lights" (WJZ Chain). Sea stories. 6:30.

"Mystery House" (WEAF Chain). Melodrama. 7.

"Hamlet" (WJZ Chain). Part III in "Hour with Shakespeare" program. 9:45.

"Sunday at Seth Parker's" (WEAF—T). 10:45.

Vocal Ensemble

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). Religious and folk music. 11:30.

Band Music

Goldman Band; Cora Frye, soprano soloist (WJZ—T). Standard classics. 8:30.

Rhythmic Music

Fred Waldner, tenor; Oilomatics Orchestra (Williams—WJZ Chain). Chicago program. 7:30.

Vocal soloists; ensemble; Ohman and Arden, piano duo; orchestra (Standard Brands—WEAF Chain). 8:30.

Jean Goldkette's Champions (Studebaker—WEAF—T). 10:15.

Talks

"What Price Genius?" (CBS—T). Dickerson N. Hoover, Supervising Inspector General of Steamboat Inspection Service. 7:45.

"Our Government" (WEAF Chain). David Lawrence. 9.

"The Monitor Views the News" (WHDH). 6:45.

FOR MONDAY, AUG. 11

Transoceanic

Gershom Parkington Quintet (WJZ Chain). By short waves from London. 25 minutes. 5:20.

Vocal and Instrumental

Wally Clark, baritone; Claude Resse, tenor; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ—T). "Blues" songs by pair who met while in vaudeville. 7:50.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Operetta and musical comedy hour. 8.

Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). First half-hour is classical opening with Rossini perennial, "Overture —Barber of Seville"; last half-hour popular. 8:30.

Pearl Besuner, Metropolitan Opera soprano; Family Party Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Contemporary classical composers. Mascagni aria, Chaminade ballad, Americans, by Miss Besuner; Grainger and Elgar by orchestra. 9:30.

Baritone soloist; Wendell Hall; orchestra (Shell—WEAF Chain). Strauss, Tchaikovsky, Verdi, Liadow and Lehar. 10:30.

Rudy Seiger's Shell Symphonists, one hour, NBC Pacific. 8.

Pacific Serenaders (NBC—KGO, KFSD, KOA). Philip Ashcroft, tenor soloist; Eva Garcia directing. 9.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 6:05.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). Light and pleasant classics opening with pizzicato "Prelude" of Jarnfelt, Tournier's "Au Matin," by Eileen Malone, harp soloist.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Classical period. Ansell, Mahler, Lemare bits of interest. 11.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). Two Yankees in the big city. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific, 10:30.

"Believe It or Not" (Beacon—WEAF Chain). "Queeriosities," by Robert L. Ripley, entertaining cartoonist. 7:30.

"Crime Prevention Program" (WJZ—T). Many of the situations in these dramas taken from the actual records of the New York Police Department. 8:30.

"Real Folks" (Cheseborough—WJZ Chain). Midsummer romance in Mrs. Watt's boarding house. 9:30.

"Moonshine and Honeysuckle" (WEAF Chain). Serial drama of southern mountaineers written by Lucile Vollmer, who wrote "Sun-Up." 10.

"House of Myths" (NBC Pacific). "How the World Began" series. 9:30.

Rhythmic Music

Victor Young's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor; male trio; Retting and Platt, piano duo (Maytag—WJZ—T.)Popular review of several years back. 8.

"Piano Capers" (NBC Pacific). Soloist and two pianos. 6:30.

Recitals

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF Chain). 7:05.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). 7:30.

"In the Spotlight" (WJZ Chain). NBC soloists and orchestra. 10:30.

"Harp Harmony" (NBC—KGO, KHQ, KOA). Vocalist, violinist and harpist. 10.

"Hot Spot of Radio" (NBC—KGO, KOA). Songs at the piano by Henry Starr. 10:45.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; Frank W. Asher, organist (WJZ—T). From Salt Lake City. 6.

Band Music

Denver Municipal Band (WJZT). 4.

Talks

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). High speed interpretations of the latest news. 6:45, 11:45.

"Half Hour in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 8.

Plymouth to Greet Mayflower Society

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—This city will welcome many returning "Pilgrims," Sept. 2, 3, and 4, when the twelfth general congress of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants convenes here, with headquarters at the Hotel Samoset.

A tentative program of events, recently announced, includes a sunset service of song and praise conducted by the Very Rev. Howard C. Robbins, elder-general of the society, on historic Burial Hill; daily meetings of the congress, with arrangements for special committee meetings; a tea to delegates at the home of Mrs. George D. Yeomans on Cherry Hill; a reception by Addison P. Munroe, governor-general, and Mrs. Munroe at the Hotel Samoset, and the dedication of Aptuxet Trading Post at Bourne, Mass.

During the period of the convention the following places will be open for inspection by the delegates: Pilgrim Hall, Howland House, Harlow House and Antiquarian House in Plymouth, and Bradford House in Kingston. Mrs. George D. Yeomans is chairman of the entertainment committee, and Walter I. Woodman, captain-general, is chairman of the housing committee.

NATIONS AID FOREIGNERS IN CHINESE WAR

(Continued from Page 1)

stated at present that none are nearer than Hong Kong.

Communist Paper Urges Backing of China's Revolt

MOSCOW (AP)—Pravda, mouthpiece of the Communist Party, on Aug. 6 sounded a call to the proletarian masses and Communist parties throughout the world to support the Chinese revolution.

"In each factory of enterprise and in every port of the world," the paper said, "there should be established committees for enforcing the policy of hands off the Chinese revolution."

Maintaining that two large American munitions plants and all the capitalistic countries of the world are supplying the Chinese reactionary generals with munitions and money, Pravda urged the workers in all these countries resolutely to oppose all shipments of munition, to carry on the active revolutionary work among the soldiers of their own countries, and to mobilize the masses against imperialistic intervention in China.

Pravda also urged recall of foreign military forces from China. "The present Soviet organization in China," it said, "constitutes a red lighthouse casting its rays into India, Indo-China, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and the entire East and inspiring the suppressed people of these colonies to follow the example of the Chinese revolutionaries in attempting to overthrow the imperialistic régime."

Ransom Is Ordered Paid

LONDON (AP)—The Church Missionary Society has given its Fuchow representative authority to pay the ransom demanded by the captors of Miss Edith Nettleton and Miss Eleanor Harrison, British women missionaries, if the British Consul there considers it necessary to accomplish their release. The amount demanded was $50,000 Chinese, or about $19,000.

AETNA FIRE INSURANCE

HARTFORD—Aetna Fire Insurance Co. indicated earnings for the six months were $1,653,011, or $2.20 a share. In the year ended June 30 last Aetna increased its surplus $3,897,744 to $25,303,288, including special reserves. Six months' gain in surplus and special reserves was $994,033.

Citrus Growers Look for Record Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—Citrus growers of central Florida are preparing for the most profitable orange and grapefruit season in several years with the announcement here recently by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, that practically every restriction on the shipment of citrus from Florida will be lifted before Sept. 1.

Mr. Hyde, with Lee A. Strong, chief of the federal plant quarantine and control administration, conferred here with Gov. Doyle E. Carlton and made an intensive inspection of work done in eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly, following which he made public his views of the situation.

"So effective has been the eradication work in the last year," Mr. Hyde said, "that no infestation has been found in the principal fruit and vegetable growing areas of Florida since last March, which was a minor one then.

"The proposed modifications in the quarantine will throw open 82 per cent of the normal shipping area to Florida fruit without sterilization, and it is possible that if conditions in the latter part of the summer to justify it, all regulations on shipments to the other areas will also be modified or lifted.

"The attitude of the Department of Agriculture is to modify the quarantine regulations as rapidly as conditions show the procedure to be safe," Governor Carlton, after the survey and interview, expressed the greatest satisfaction with conditions, commended southern and central Florida growers highly on the efficiency of the eradication campaign.

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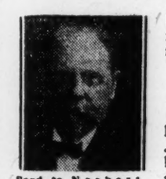
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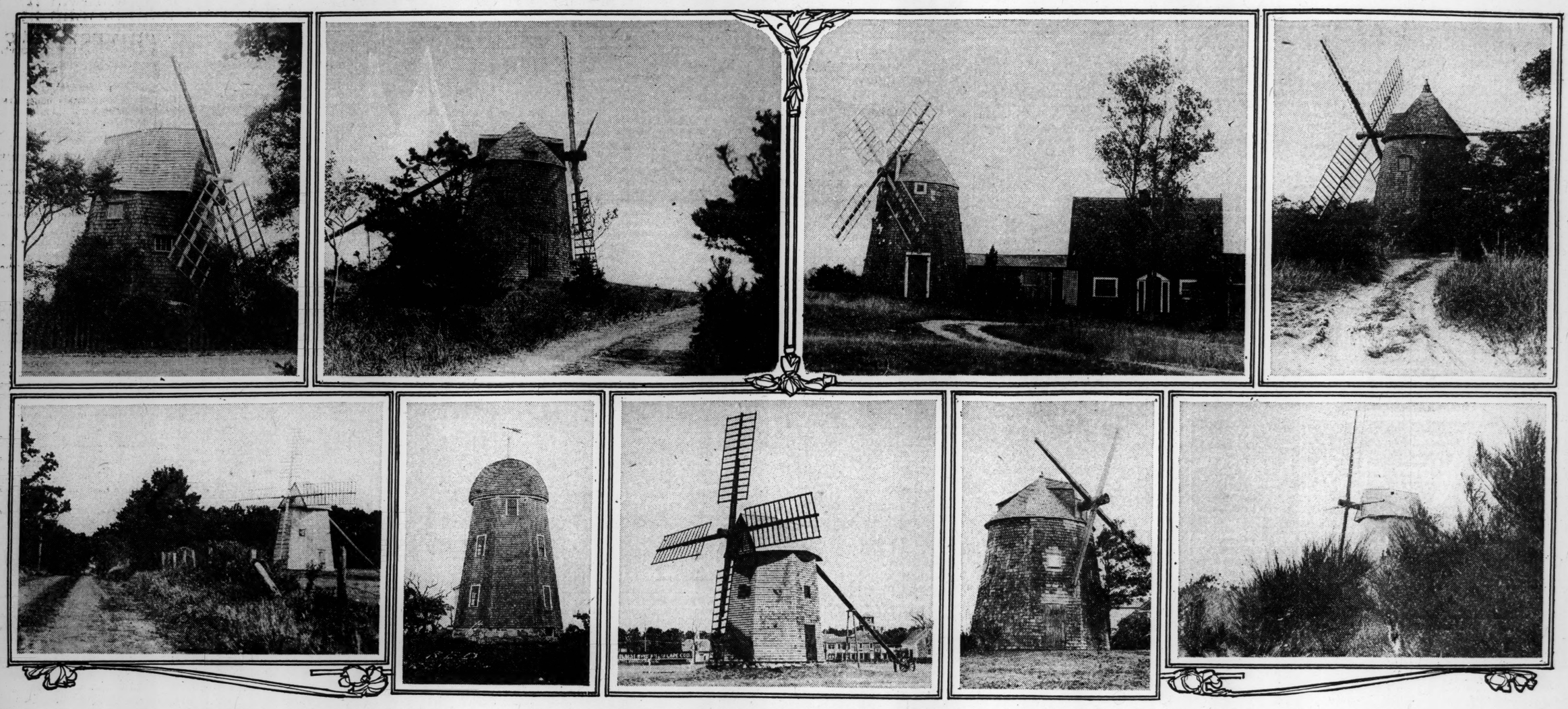
Early Colonial Cape Codders Didn't Let the Wind Go to Waste



These Windmills, Once in Actual Use Grinding the Corn of the Early Colonists, Are Now Historically Interesting and a Picturesque Relief to a Sometime Somber Background. They Are Located in the Following Places, Reading Left to Right (Upper Row): Cataumet, Harwichport, Cataumet, Eastham; (Lower Row): Brewster, Cataumet, West Yarmouth, Orleans and Chatham.

FREE TRADE LOSING FAVOR IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

wing Socialists headed by Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Nominally the Labor Party is behind Mr. Snowden, but there is indiscipline verging upon mutiny in the ranks.

Free Traders Divided

Pronounced disaffection exists among Labor back-benchers. Sir Oswald Mosley, a Left-wing Labor leader of aristocratic antecedents, who has begun of late to be listened to with attention by all political parties, has been strongly criticizing Mr. Snowden's policy.

The great trade unions, which nominate a large proportion of Mr. MacDonald's followers in the House of Commons, have swung over notably of late toward the position Sir Oswald occupies.

While the defenders of the free trade stronghold are thus divided among themselves, protectionist forces are besieging them from the outside. The attackers are mostly Conservatives led by commanders who are on uncomfortable terms with one another. Lord Beaverbrook, a newspaper magnate, has marched out impetuously from his printing offices, determined to take the citadel. His irruption has caused considerable confusion among the more regular protectionist forces of the party. This body is moving under the cautious leadership of Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister, upon the ramparts of free trade, and incidentally attacking the Beaverbrook forces.

An Imperial Conference is to be held in London in September at which Prime Ministers and their associates from the overseas Dominions are to take counsel with the British Cabinet and other members of the Parliament at Westminster. Free traders and protectionists alike are looking forward to this gathering as a testing place for the fiercely opposing theories for which they stand.

Century-Old Policy

Free trade has been for nearly a century the official policy of Britain. Despite the depression that exists British trade today is probably greater than that of any country of similar size in the world. Britain still builds nearly half of the ships that sail the seas. Alone of all European belligerent countries in the World War Britain has emerged from that cataclysm able to pay its debts and maintain the value of its currency. Its people enjoy a higher standard of living and more advanced social amenities than those of any other European state. Free trade has also made food and raw materials cheap and plentiful and has helped British shipping to maintain its position as the carrier of the world. Free trade has been often attacked, notably by the late Joseph Chamberlain at the end of the last ecntury and by Stanley Baldwin in 1923, but on each occasion up to the present it has come out triumphant.

Three groups opposed to free trade are now in the field. They are led respectively by Stanley Baldwin who speaks for the bulk of the Conservative Party, Lord Beaverbrook who represents those who call themselves "Empire Free Traders" and Sir Oswald Mosley who stands for Left wing Labor progressives.

Mr. Baldwin would develop protection gradually by extending the system known as "Safeguarding," hitherto in incomplete operation, whereby selected industries are given the assistance of a partial tariff. He would exempt goods supplied by the overseas British Dominions from having to pay duties. In return he would ask increased preferential treatment in Empire markets for British exports. He would also use the system for bargaining purposes in other countries. He does not rule out food taxes, but undertakes not to introduce them without first giving the electorate an opportunity to consider whether the concessions which may be obtainable in return, render such imposts worth while. He would also give a guaranteed price to British growers of wheat. He is supported by a formidable array of manufacturers and bankers.

Lord Beaverbrook's Plan

Lord Beaverbrook sweeps Mr. Baldwin's proposals aside as inadequate. He wants food taxes put in the forefront of the program so as to enable trade bargains to be struck with the Overseas Dominions, whenever the Conservative party gets back to office. His idea is to establish what he designates "Empire Free Trade" by which he means unrestricted interchange of commodities amongst all the states in the British Commonwealth of Nations. He would also erect a ring-fence of tariffs around the whole of these national units against all the rest of the world.

Sir Oswald, though not avowedly a supporters of tariffs, uses the protectionist argument that there ought to be bargaining power to secure overseas markets for the British producer. Sir Oswald would get this, not by customs duties but by what he affirms would be the more effective means of an "import control board" supported by vast state purchases of foodstuffs.

Sir Oswald would make these purchases at the lowest available world prices from producers abroad, and at rates materially higher than this level where home-grown products are concerned, thereby helping British agriculture.

G. O. P. TO MEET IN HARTFORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Republican State Convention will be held at Foot Guard Armory here on Sept. 15 and 16. The Democratic convention will be held at New London in September at a date to be announced.

Picturesque Cape Cod Windmills Once Served Utilitarian Purpose

Located Where the Winds Blew Across the Pine Knolls and Sand Dunes, These Crude Machines Ground the Colonists' Corn

Although small windmills have sprung up on Cape Cod, scarcely a dozen are now in existence which, in Colonial days, were of the strictest utilitarian value to the early settlers as a means of grinding Indian corn, and, as such, are of great antiquarian value.

In Chatham, Barnstable, Yarmouth, Harwich, Provincetown, Wellfleet, Truro, Dennis, Eastham and Falmouth there have been windmills of great beauty and all, practically, of one type; that is, they had eight sides surmounted by an oval revolving roof, into which the arms of the windmills were fitted. The long, slender pole reaching from the roof to a wagon wheel at the ground served to face the arms into the wind.

In 1800 there were, all told, 33 such mills in the towns named. Gradually, either through long disuse and the inevitable processes of dissolution, many have disappeared, or, in some cases, been taken down to make room for more useful contrivances or buildings, with the result that the dozen or so now remaining take on added value. Not only do they make a touch on the landscape of grateful picturesqueness, but they have educational value of a high degree; the thousands of visitors annually to Cape Cod come often from localities where such windmills are unknown, and it is especially interesting to children, and important to them, that they should have an opportunity to see the instruments by which early settlers were enabled to grind the corn which was the mainstay of food supply in the early, difficult years of New England colonization.

In the earliest history of the Cape water mills were used to grind corn, but water wheels were limited in their use. The water supply varied and sometimes was entirely lacking, and it came to be imperative that another type of mill be devised. The windmill was the logical result, and so, after 1675, every Cape settlement had its windmills.

The mill arms were so constructed as to cause the wind, blowing against them, to revolve them, thereby turning a millstone within the structure of the mill. The mill structures were of heavy timber, secured well by trenails of the same material. The sides sloped inward so that each floor space is smaller than the one below. The outer doors were so placed to give ingress without danger from the revolving arms. The long, deep trough was placed opposite the door to catch the golden downpour of meal. A codline around the windlass controlled the flow of grain as it passed from the hopper on its way to the millstone.

When the millstone must be sharpened the upper stone was raised and swayed to one side, exposing the grinding surface. The "ronstone" or upper stone weighed about five tons and a heavy, primitively fashioned derrick was used to handle it. In the mill at West Yarmouth, which is the oldest on the Cape, eight shallow channels are cut in each grinding surface. They diverge from the center like spokes of a wheel, and alternate with short channels in the spaces between, an arrangement which resulted in the meal being forced outward, clear of the stone, when the latter was in motion, and on through the spout to the miller's trough below. This was a model for other mills, and the sharpening of the millstone was a painstaking process accomplished by means of highly tempered picks.

In 1697 the town of Yarmouth gave permission to John Thatcher Jr., Thomas Sturgis and William Hodge to set up a windmill on the Commons, to have one acre for the site, and the mill was not to "be rented" which was the old-style term for taxing. In 1705 Eastham gave Nicholas Paine, son of Thomas Paine, liberty to build a mill on a hill near his house. He and his father already owned two tide water mills which were evidently unsatisfactory. Soon after this, nearly every town on the Cape had one or more windmills and the number in each town grew appreciably as the population increased.

CORN CROP IS GOOD IN NORTH CAROLINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—North Carolina's corn crop is the best in years, the monthly review of agricultural conditions in the State shows. General crop conditions are variable, said the report, but corn is looking well over most of the State. The indicated yield is 54,500,000 bushels, the largest in years. Wheat yields were reported as turning out better than expected, with a production of 4,580,000 bushels indicated on a reduced acreage. The peanut crop was reported as fair, hay poor and apples only 34 per cent of normal.

Colonial Village at Springfield to Include Sanctuary for Birds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Storrowton, the colonial village established at the Eastern States Exposition by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, will add a refuge for birds to its attractions this fall, supplanting the institution conducted for 15 years on the outskirts of this city by Miss Mary E. Coburn and Miss Inez Ingraham.

Discontinuance of the Radio Nature League conducted by Thornton W. Burgess, who has bidden farewell to his radio audiences over WBZ, reduces the sources of income of the present refuge, but the Storrowton project promises a larger and more attractive home. Voluntary contributions from league members have helped Miss Coburn finance her work for many years.

"We would like to stay here, of course," she said when asked about the change in quarters, "but we would not for a minute be stumblingblocks in the way of the birds."

There are 30 bird babies at the refuge now, each having to be fed by hand. They are orphans, and have been brought to the home by bird lovers from many sections of the East. Other guests include a Florida egret with a broken wing, an oriole from Maine, two owls, a black-crown night heron and a pair of rose-breasted grosbeaks. A pair of dipper ducks blown ashore near New Haven by a storm last winter are happy now on a small pond. They cannot fly from land.

STUDENTS ON TOUR

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Eight students from different North American universities and colleges arrived Aug. 4 from La Paz, Bolivia, on a good-will tour of South America under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. The students have visited Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Bolivia and plan to visit Ecuador and Colombia.

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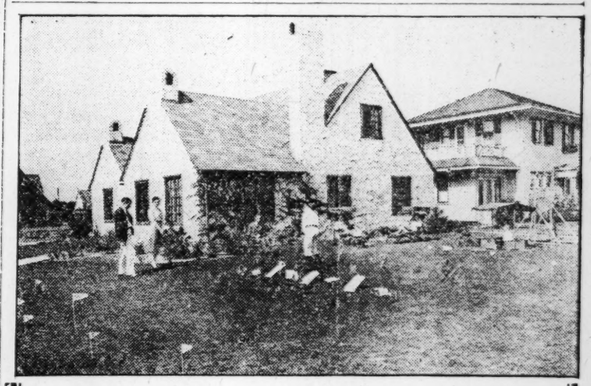

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BRITISH CRIME REDUCED BY NEW PENAL SYSTEM

Wider Adoption of Probation Method Lessens Habitual Offenders

By A. FENNER BROCKWAY, M. P.
(Author of "English Prisons Today" and "A New Way With Crime")

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Fifty years ago the average daily population in British prisons was 30,000. Immediately before the World War it was 17,000. Now it is 10,000. There has been a drop in the number of male prisoners since 1912 of 40 per cent, the number of women prisoners has fallen by 67 per cent.

But this downward tendency has been stopped recently by the effects of the industrial depression. In the last eight years the daily average prison population has grown by about 1000, the result (as the Prison Commissioners recognize) of unemployment. The number of debtors received into prison reflects most startlingly the influence of poverty. Since 1920, just before the trade depression, the number of debtors imprisoned annually has increased from 3000 to 12,000.

What is the cause of the general decrease in crime and imprisonment, apart from the exceptional circumstances of recent years? I should put, first, the effect of the development of our national social services. Insurance schemes, covering unemployment, old age and widowhood, give at least a bare security to a large part of the population. Because of these systems of benefits and pensions, workers are less tempted to turn to a dishonest livelihood when they have lost the means of an honest livelihood. Secondly, a series of valuable alternatives to imprisonment have been developed—the exclusion from prison of all young persons under 16—the establishment of Borstal Institutions for those under 21, the extended use of fines, with longer periods for payment, and the wider adoption of the method of probation.

Reform not Punishment

British magistrates are increasingly realizing the futility of imprisonment as a cure for crime. Of the men in prison, 60 per cent have been previously convicted; of the women, over 80 per cent. Seven per cent of the men have been convicted at least 20 times, while the women prisoners with over 20 convictions reach the alarming percentage of 32.3. The uselessness of persisting in the policy of sending offenders to prison for repeated short sentences is now generally recognized.

Expert opinion in England is in favor of long sentences for habitual offenders, enabling a course of reformative treatment to be given, and treatment outside prison altogether for less serious offenders of the "accidental" type—that is the type which through the force of circumstance has slipped into some exceptional act of law breaking.

In most British jails efforts are now being made to develop educational, cultural and recreational interests among the prisoners. Unfortunately, the funds available are meager, and reliance upon voluntary assistance means that the convict prison at Dartmoor, where those with the longest sentences are confined, has the least service of this kind, because of its distance from cities with educational facilities.

The development of alternative methods of treatment outside prison is also proceeding slowly because no general system has yet been adopted in Britain of seeking to find out the cause of offenses. Unless the cause is diagnosed, the appropriate curative treatment cannot be prescribed; but the discovery of the cause involves sociological investigation, and very few courts or prisons have staffs for such work. The consequence is that the old stupid method of sentencing offenders according to the nature of the offense, rather than according to the nature and circumstances of the offender is too often followed.

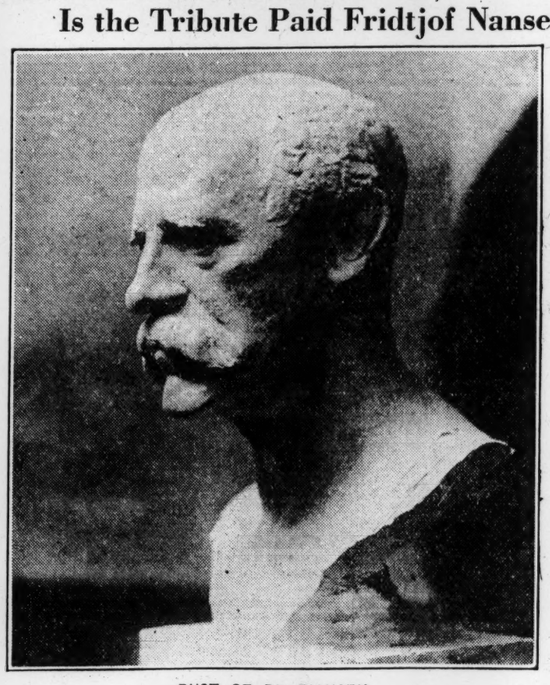
Treatment Should Differ

The British penal system is in a transitional stage. The authorities have largely given up the unintelligent view of retribution and deterrence, but they have not yet fully adopted the fundamental view of diagnosing the cause and then concentrating upon reform. When this latter view is completely adopted, the crudity of the system by which offenders of all types—debtors, thieves, drunkards, vagrants, assaulters, murderers and so forth—are treated exactly alike, by being shut up in cells for 16 out of the 24 hours, will be realized.

Some will be sent to work centers, others to inebriate homes, others to establishments for mental or physical treatment. Of the present prison population I calculate that only one-tenth, or about 1000, will require segregation as habitual offenders. They should be kept under conditions which will encourage an honest life of service, and released when they have indicated their capacity to return to normal life.

In considering the problem of crime, we should never forget that we are all so much a part of each other that the men and women in jail are bearing the burden of our sins, as well as that of their own. Only when society has given everyone a reasonable chance to live an honest life, shall we have the right to penalize dishonest lives. And by that time we shall probably have the spiritual insight to realize that the motive of punishment is a deadly thing, and that the motive of encouragement can be life-building.

He Worked for the Good of All, Is the Tribute Paid Fridtjof Nansen



BUST OF DR. NANSEN

This Fine Piece of Sculpture, the Work of the Swiss Artist, Pedro Meylan, Has Been Accepted by League of Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—When the League of Nations Assembly opens on Sept. 10, grateful tribute will be paid to Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, who for the first time since the League has been founded will not take part in the Assembly as one of the delegates of Norway. He was one of the outstanding figures of 10 Assemblies.

It was part of his daily work to lead the nations to forget old feuds and to work together for the good of each and all. During the first four years of the life of the League he directed the immense task of organizing the repatriation of prisoners of war. He was later appointed High Commissioner of the League of Nations for Refugees, and during the last eight years of his life devoted himself to the settlement of refugees under satisfactory conditions.

In order to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Nansen's noble spirit, which was so strikingly reflected in his handsome, strong features, Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, accepted the offer of Pedro Meylan to present to the League the only existing sculptured portrait of Dr. Nansen.

Mr. Meylan, who is one of the most talented Swiss sculptors, is particularly brilliant as a portraitist. He does his work with amazing rapidity and requires very few sittings from his models. It was this gift of speedy work which enabled him to persuade Dr. Nansen to sit for him during the 1926 Assembly. In five or six sittings the striking portrait, full of life and vigor, was completed, which has now been generously presented to the League, cast in bronze. At present the bust adorns the office of Sir Eric Drummond, but it will be exhibited in the library of the League of Nations during the coming Assembly.

The idea has been launched by one of the members of the Secretariat of the League that the new Palace of the Nations should possess a Museum of the League of Nations. If this idea should materialize Dr. Nansen's bust will be the first work of art to figure in the collections of the museum.

Mr. Meylan was born in Buenos Aires and educated at the art schools of Munich under great masters. He returned to Switzerland in 1914 where he has worked ever since. Among other portraits he did that of Mr. Grew, the then American Minister at Berne, Viscount Cecil, Louis de Brouckère of Belgium, Louis Loucheur and many other prominent public men who attend international gatherings at Geneva.

Poet Laureate Owns Private Playhouse

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Eng.—From the days of Ben Jonson to those of Robert Bridges, the English laureateship has had an intimate connection with the drama, for many of its holders have been almost as much distinguished for their dramatic as for their lyric poetry.

John Masefield worthily continues this tradition, as his plays, "The Tragedy of Nan" and "Pompey the Great," testify, but he has another connection with the theater not generally known. Mr. Masefield presents plays that other people have written. These productions take place in the Poet Laureate's own private theater at his home on Boar's Hill, Oxford.

The variety of plays presented is wide, ranging from Greek tragedy, through the French classical tragedy of Racine, the Elizabethans, and old English comedies, to the dramas of modern authors.

RESEARCH FUND PLANNED IN NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norw.—P. Christian H. K. Michelsen, who as Prime Minister of Norway in 1905 led the nation through troubled waters out of an unsatisfactory union with Sweden into unrestricted independence and an ever-increasing friendship toward and co-operation with the latter country instituted a fund of 5,500,000 crowns for free natural scientific research.

The statutes of the institute in whose care the funds are to be given contain a provision to the effect that the board may grant yearly contributions to Norwegians especially interested in research work with a definite scientific object in view. Such allowances are chiefly intended to provide the research workers with the needed economic independence to carry on their scientific activity.

League Developing Radio-Plane System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"It is not a good thing for the world to see war offices using airplanes, and peace organizations content with stage coaches," says a writer in Headway, the organ of the League of Nations Union. So the League is developing its own airplane and wireless systems.

As normally the League does not need an air fleet, it is not buying planes, but only asking the various countries which are members to earmark three or four machines for use of the League. These will be registered, each with its pilot and kept up to date.

For radio service the League intends to own its own wireless station to be erected at Prangins, about 15 miles from Geneva. It will be a shortwave station operated by the Radio-Suisse Company. As it will be a more powerful station than that already possessed by Switzerland, it will be used, apart from League work, for ordinary commercial purposes with those countries at present out of reach.

PORTUGAL DEVELOPING BEIRA, EAST AFRICA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Under steady pressure from, and in coöperation with, Rhodesia the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa continues to be developed to meet increasing traffic requirements. It is already the third port in tonnage handled in South Africa (as it is the sea outlet for two British colonies and one Portuguese) and has only just completed a deep water wharf equipped with all modern appliances.

It has now been further decided to connect the new wharf with the older, lighterage wharf by building a connecting extension 1135 feet long. At the same time all the land behind is to be reclaimed to carry sheds, sidings and dumping areas and permit the complete unification of the port as a connected whole.

Portugal Studies Colonial Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LISBON—At this moment when the efforts of the Portuguese Government are directed toward the development of the national merchant service, the important question of coast-trade navigation in the Portuguese colonies of east and west Africa is engaging its special attention.

Through neglect of this important question the statistics show such low figures regarding relations between Portugal and her two principal colonies in west and east Africa as to reveal not only the existence of a great economic problem, but up to a certain point a danger of denationalization.

According to facts recently brought to light, it is seen that the situation, which is beginning to be serious in Angola, has in latter years become almost alarming in Mozambique, where import and export traffic carried out under the Portuguese flag has been, respectively, 4.3 per cent and 11.8 per cent.

For the last two years the National Navigation Company has made efforts to better the situation by increasing the service and tonnage, but they have now appealed to the state for help and support. This appeal has already been answered by the publishing of a protective decree which came into force in July, by which all coastal trade navigation in the Mozambique ports is to be made under the Portuguese flag.

EDINBURGH HONORS HARVARD PRESIDENT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Among scholars of international reputation Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard; Max Beerbohn, artist and author, and Jean Adrien Antoine Jules Jusserand, formerly French Ambassador at Washington, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Edinburgh University recently.

For nearly two hours the summer graduation ceremonies proceeded, altogether over 500 degrees were conferred by Sir Thomas Holland, Principal and Vice-Chancellor. Among the 18 honorary graduates the students gave a special ovation to Prof. Baldwin Brown who for 50 years has held the chair of Fine Art at the University, and to Prof. Otto Schlapp who since 1894 has held first the lectureship and then the chair of German.

DICTATORSHIP TO CONTINUE IN JUGOSLAVIA

King Alexander Declares Old Parties Have Gone Forever

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia—In an important declaration made by General Zhivkovitch, Prime Minister, to which all possible publicity has been given, the present dictatorial régime not only reiterates but very decisively emphasizes its determination to continue its present method of governing. With this statement King Alexander refutes the reports and rumors to the effect that a speedy return to parliamentary methods is being contemplated.

The King says, through his Premier, that old parliamentary methods have passed forever. Never are the old parties to be resurrected. And the Government tries to make it very plain that in its appointments it does not consider former party allegiances. No efforts whatsoever are made to bring into the Cabinet leading members of the old parties.

Similarly no attention is given to the nationality of the persons appointed to places in the King's government. Separate nationalities are considered no longer to exist. Persons are given places of authority irrespective of whether they are Croats, Serbs or Slovenes, for from now on there are no Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, but only Jugoslavs.

The Prime Minister also plainly states that he is the master of the Cabinet and that it is his right and duty to control and direct the work of all the other members of the Government.

The supreme end of the régime is to bring about Jugoslav unity, to mold the smaller racial groups into a single, new whole. Absolutely everything else is to be subordinated to this end. Local flags are not to be displayed any more. Local coats of arms are to be discarded. Every official of any rank who is not inspired by this common ideal is to be dismissed. In all the schools from the first grade up to the highest class in the university, all the children and youth are to be taught nationalism and the Jugoslav ideal. The youth's organization, Sokol, is also to help inspire the younger generation with the spirit of nationalism.

Religious freedom and tolerance are to exist, but no religious body is to mix in politics in any way.

The local village and town councils are to be investigated and all members not inspired by the ideals of Jugoslav unity and the discarding of old nationality traditions are to be replaced.

The division of the country into nine banovinas is to stand, which means that all aspirations for the revival of Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Macedonia are at any rate for the time being utterly futile.

Latvia Increases Export Fish Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGA, Latvia—The Latvian Fish Preserve Export shows the following development during the last three years: In 1927 517 tons, valued at 1,009,000 lats, or $194,038, were exported, in 1928 795 tons, valued at 856,000 lats, or $164,615; and in 1929 1173 tons valued at 1,283,000 lats, or $246,730.

Thus the exported quantity has continually developed, whereas the value shows some fluctuations owing to the fact that in 1928 and 1929 considerable quantities of the fish locally called killo was exported to Russia, not in the usual packing of hermetically closed tins, but in casks. As, however, the packing costs represent a considerable part of the value of these goods from the economic point of view, these Russian orders play no important part in this branch of trade.

The most important article in the export of fish preserves from Latvia is, however, sprats in oil, which are sent in very big quantities to the United States. In 1929 33 per cent of the total export value of fish preserves was destined for the United States of America; 23.4 per cent for Soviet Russia; 6.9 per cent for Germany; 6.5 per cent for France, etc. The number of consumers abroad is considerable. Even in Africa and Australia Latvian preserves have found ready sale.

Indians Resent Slurs on British

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRAS—One of the complaints that is sometimes heard against the Government in India is that it does not exert itself sufficiently in the way of counter-propaganda.

Agitators sometimes make the wildest statements against British rule, and the authorities allow these falsities to pass unchallenged. During the last few weeks officials have made a point of issuing statements giving the essential facts about successive riots and disturbances, but it is doubtful whether these receive much attention.

An interesting development has taken place in the Madras Presidency, where the "29 Madras Youth League," a nonofficial body of Indians, has voluntarily undertaken the task of combating propaganda by carrying the truth personally into various villages.

GRACE DARLING BOAT TO GET NEW HOME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — The coble in which Grace Darling, with the help of her father, saved nine lives from the wreck of the Forfarshire Sept. 5, 1838, is to be moved to Bamborough, Northumberland, where it will have a permanent home.

The coble is an open boat, 21 feet long. It belonged to the Longstone lighthouse, of which William Darling, Grace's father, was keeper, and in 1912 it was presented to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

The Longstone lighthouse, on the Farne Islands, is four miles off the coast of Northumberland, and Lord Armstrong, the owner of Bamborough Castle, has presented the institution with a piece of land overlooking the sea and facing the lighthouse.

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We specialise in the Outfitting of Children, from the Tiny Baby to the Older Girl in her "Teens."
GROWN UPS, too, are given consideration in every detail at "FASHION'S latest WHIM."
THE HEADROW, LEEDS, ENGLAND

Can you say:
'Britain's Crispest Biscuits'?

It's easier to say—
Peek Frean's
PEEK FREAN & CO. LTD., LONDON, S. E. 16, ENGLAND

EAST ORANGE
Main Office:—Main and Prospect Streets. Central Avenue Office:—Central Avenue at Harrison Street. Hollywood Avenue Office:—Main Street at Hollywood Avenue.
SOUTH ORANGE
South Orange Office:—16 South Orange Ave.
THE Oranges—delightful communities of homes and home lovers in the Garden State of New Jersey served by a metropolitan bank.
SAVINGS INVESTMENT & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Reserve System

ADVERTISERS WIN REWARD IN KEEPING IT UP

New York Agency Finds Business Goes to Man With Faith

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Advertising that seemed to produce very little results during the first five months of this year began to reveal its effectiveness in June, and in July brought business that in some instances was better than for July last year, according to William H. Rankin, president of the advertising house that bears his name. It took faith of the strongest kind to keep a stiff upper lip and carry on in the face of a general running to cover, but those who did not cut their advertising appropriations now are beginning to cash in heavily on their confidence, Mr. Rankin declared.

"There is one concern in particular I have in mind," he said, "that started to bring out a new product last winter. The product is used in building houses. Until June it seemed as though the advertising campaign they had embarked upon the first of the year was being cast into thin air. But advertising does not jerk out results—it pulls, slowly at first, but gathering volume as it goes. In June, building activity started and results began to materialize. In July business became almost unbelievably good in the face of general despondency.

"Personally, I believe that this is the biggest opportunity to seize leadership that has come in a long time. Executives who maintain a healthy mental attitude toward business, who do not allow themselves to become panicky, will be found on the top of the heap when the smoke has cleared away. It has always happened that way during times of depression.

"I remember how it worked with one concern during the panic of 1907. When other clothing concerns lay down on their advertising, Joseph Schaffner, of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, insisted upon increasing theirs. From that day on his house has been the leading distributor of clothing in the United States. We have several clients who more than doubled their advertising appropriations this year, and now it is evident that they will profit very largely. Their sales are way ahead of last year's.

"Nor do my customers stand alone. Printers Ink informs me that Shredded Wheat have increased their appropriations 30 per cent, Hurley Machine Company have doubled their appropriations and doubled their sales, Campbell Soup Company have already increased their appropriation with good results."

In every mail Mr. Rankin is receiving letters from business executives praising him for throwing a bit of optimism into the present situtaion. He recently sent out a large number of letters telling of the results his clients have had. He declared their good fortune was not in optimism, but hard, common sense—a careful analysis of conditions and unwillingness to become a victim of fear psychology.

"The situation today is very largely a matter of a 'fear wave' that has swept over the country," he continued. "Of course, there were basic difficulties in the economic situation, but the lack of failures and the ability of business generally to weather the storm shows that these were not very serious. It was an unhealthy mental condition that really did the damage. And it is a rectification of this condition that will restore health to the business structure."

The letter Mr. Rankin sent out reads in part:

"In times like these, during the past 20 years, I have noticed that advertisers who redouble their advertising and sales activities are those who become leaders and maintain leadership thereafter.

"Most advertisers whose business is not so good have allowed their advertising to take a vacation. This year, of all years, advertising especially in newspapers should be kept at work, tellings newspaper readers day by day the reason why they should buy advertised products.

"Nearly every one of our customers spent more money—much more—in advertising the first six months of this year, compared with last. It was pretty hard to keep going and increase appropriations during April, May and June, but our customers did—and they are not sorry now."

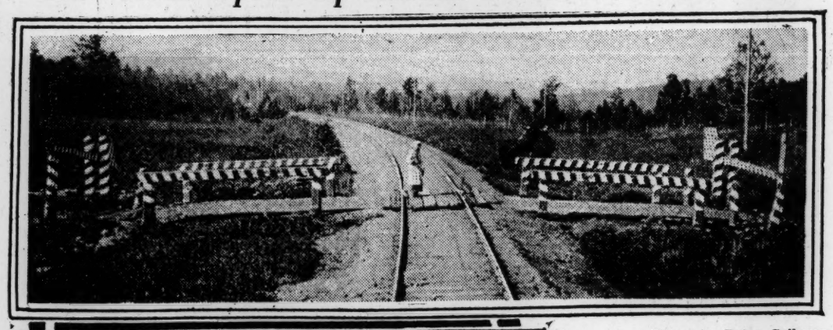
GENERAL RAYON CUT PREDICTED IN SOUTH

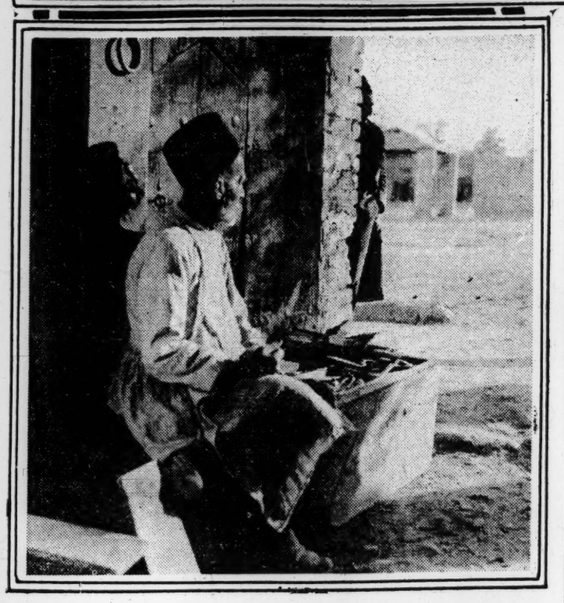
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — A general drastic price cutting in rayon, followed by eliminations of foreign competition, is predicted here, following announcement by one of the largest rayon concerns of a sizable slash in prices.

This cut, according to Charlotte men in touch with the situation, will likely be followed by similar cuts on the part of other concerns, and this will make it impossible for rayon yarn importers to do business except on special numbers.

Iron Road Opens Up Hidden Nooks of Central Asia





Photos by Ewing Galloway

Above—Single Track of Trans-Siberian Railway Spanning Vast Regions of Siberia, Near the Junction With the New Turkestan-Siberia Railway, Which Links Up With Little Known Lands Once Famous for the Exploits of Genghis Khan. Below Is a Cobbler Placidly Pursuing His Trade in the Sun-Baked Streets of Bokhara, Famous Desert City of Turkestan, Where Camel Caravans Halt on Their Way Across to Western Asia.

TURKISH TRIP LINKS ORIENT WITH NEW AGE

(Continued from Page 1)

southern night, with its suggestion of the ancient and isolated city of Khiva, tucked away somewhere beyond the southern end.

Typically Oriental

At Aris, about 100 miles north of Tashkent and near the boundary between Kazakstan and Uzbekistan, one found a typically Eastern town, with walled courtyards, whole families riding on camels in lieu of Fords and the peculiar scent of powdery dust that goes with unpaved streets and Eastern sanitation.

The town tea-room, called "Liberation of Woman" was plastered with pictures of Soviet leaders and revolutionary slogans in the Russian and Kazak languages. These "red tearooms" are all over the Soviet East; the Uzbek or Kazak is never permitted to forget the existence of the Soviet régime.

A crowd gathered around the train at Aris and one witnessed an informal, but hearty airing of the local grievances, which were numerous and mostly concerned with the excesses which had been committed in connection with the collectivization of agriculture. The women in the crowd were much more vociferous and outspoken than the men, although it was not clear whether this was due to a greater feeling of immunity from repression or to an upswing of feminism in this remote corner of the Soviet Union.

Pacifying the Disgruntled

One woman complained bitterly that the church had been closed and turned into a club against the will of the believers. Another held forth on the injustice which had been done her husband, who, according to her story, had been clapped in jail because of his unwillingness to join a collective farm. The privileged workers on the train, as in duty bound, hurled themselves into the verbal fray and tried to uphold the Soviet and Communist policies. They were at a disadvantage however, because they relied mostly on theory, whereas many members of the crowd were armed with concrete personal grievances.

The same argumentative scenes were repeated at wayside stations, as the train moved eastward into the upland pastures of southeastern Kazakstan, with their background of glorious chains of snowy mountains to the south and east. The Russian peasants of the region, who had mostly come out as colonists in prerevolutionary times, were most embittered, having apparently suffered most under the régime of compulsory collectivization. The railroad workers had their grievances in regard to supply of food and clothing; but seemed more amenable to the appeals of the older workers who talked to them more tactfully than some of the cocksure young Communists on the train.

The Kazaks, who sometimes rode in on shaggy desert ponies or on camels for considerable distances to see the train, were predominantly curious in their attitude. The men distinguished by the silver buckles on their belts and the women by their billowing massive headdresses, these primitive nomads displayed an almost childlike delight when they saw their own reflections in mirrors or when some of the enterprising photographers from the train took their pictures.

Teacher Standards Show Improvement

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—One of the most encouraging tendencies is that shown in the percentage of teachers holding certificates based on college graduation, including the required professional courses, according to the North Carolina State Department of Public Instruction.

"In 1922," the statement says, "only 16 per cent of the teachers employed were college graduates. During 1929-1930 over 42 per cent of all white teachers were in this group. In 1922 less than one-half of the colored teachers were standard. At present 82 per cent of all colored teachers hold standard certificates.

"Less than 5 per cent of all teachers, white and colored, are now classed as nonstandard, whereas in 1922 more than 25 per cent were nonstandard.

"As a whole, the teaching personnel has made considerable progress in the improvement of its profession. Surely, as a result of this improvement the youth of the State will be benefited, and in turn the State's educational economic level will be raised."

Interest in Music Reported Increasing

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ORLANDO, Fla.—While the player piano has lost popularity since the advent of the radio, the piano, itself, and the music industry as a whole, have experienced a great revival of interest, largely as a result of mass music teaching in public schools throughout America, believes S. Ernest Philpitt, member of the legal committee of the Florida Radio Manufacturers' Association, and prominent sponsor of state-wide musical activities in Florida.

"Fear that the talking machine and the radio would completely destroy all impetus on the part of individuals to make music themselves is rapidly being banished," Mr. Philpitt said. "On the contrary, the sale of sheet music is large."

Particular stress was laid by Mr. Philpitt on the results achieved by the National Bureau for the Advancement of Music, in promoting music teaching in public schools by a variety of methods. In particular was he impressed with the system known as "The Melody Way," by which pupils are taught in large classes the fundamentals necessary for playing the instrument of their choice, opportunity then being given for advanced lessons with private tutors for those whose interest is unusually stimulated.

NORTH CAROLINA HOLDS LIVE-AT-HOME CONTEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—LeRoy Sossamon, of the Bethel High School Cabarrus County, submitted the winning essay in the statewide live-at-home contest fostered by Gov. O. Max Gardner, according to announcement made by the executive.

The winner among Negro children was Ophelia Holley, of the Windsor High School, Bertie County. Hundreds of members of each race competed for honors.

Out of Lowly Ancoats in Manchester Comes Exhibition by Youthful Artists

Touch of Imagination Given to Realism of Topics Like Ice-Cream Man's Cart—Bright Colors and Tinge of Fun Mark Pictures—Individuality Evidenced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Ancoats is a section of Manchester in which depressing streets, much poverty and unfortunate living conditions prevail and from time to time professional artists have visited the spot for the press, presenting studies that are chiefly episodes in realism. But something new in art has come out of Ancoats, in the shape of an exhibition of imaginative paintings by children from 11 to 13 years old, attending an elementary school in the district.

The exhibition has been sponsored by the education authorities here and the works displayed have resulted from a method of tuition by which the children are first taught a "vocabulary," consisting of such commonplace things as skies, roads, rivers, trees, hills, and figures. The children are taught the drawing of these objects and encouraged to incorporate into them any ideas of their own they care to utilize.

Unconsciously, these amateurs follow their professional brothers in being realists. But there is a genuine touch of imagination in their realism. The ice-cream man, visiting the neighborhood with his gayly colored cart; mother's washing day, with the household's garments on the line; shopping episodes common to the district and similar incidents are introduced by these child artists.

Bright colors, much action and tinges of fun mark these pictures. Romanticism is not absent, several of the students introducing the fairy lore of Red Riding Hood and knights in armor into backgrounds not always suited to them, but evidencing the trends of their imagination, even in the dreary surroundings of Ancoats.

Charles Peachment, the inspector of art, makes the interesting observation that some of the most striking drawings were produced by students who were poor at the representation of such stock subjects as pots and pans. As a practical proof of teaching children to develop their individualities, the exhibition has been valuable.

APPLE YIELD LARGER IN CANADIAN WEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PENTICTON, B. C.—The latest estimate of the fruit crop of the British Columbian interior made by the provincial fruit branch places the probable yield of apples at slightly more than 3,500,000 boxes.

This is an increase of approximately 500,000 boxes as compared with 1929. The pear, plum and prune crops will fall below last season's figures, it is predicted.

Schenley Men's Shop
Hats
Haberdashery
OPEN EVENINGS
HECK & GEORGE
Schenley Apts.
Forbes Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A Family Loan Service
This organization, famous for helpful, confidential service for 52 years, lends $100 to $300 to husbands and wives. No other signatures or endorsers are required. As long as twenty months to repay. Cost—nearly one-third less than the lawful rate.
Nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Household Finance Corporation
PITTSBURGH, PA.
N. W. Cor. 4th & Wood St. Phone: Court 3488. N. E. Cor. Liberty Ave. & Seventh St. Phone: Grant 0246. 511 Wood, Cor. 5th. Phone: Atlantic 1198. Cor. 5th Ave. and Smithfield. Phone: Atlantic 0735.

DIAMONDS
Gems of rare beauty, worthily mounted, modestly priced.
JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.
439 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Will-Price
All Men's Suits reduced to one price
Formerly $55 to $90.00 37.50
433 WOOD STREET PITTSBURGH

J. C. CONNOLLY
EXPERT FURRIER
3rd Floor, 207 Fifth Ave.
Atlantic 9404, Pittsburgh, Pa.
August Sale of Furs
A real comparison will reveal the superior quality of skins, most expert workmanship, and smart styles that are irresistible.

GRACE'S
231 Oliver Ave. Pittsburgh Pa.
DRESS BARGAINS
Dresses up to $55.00; Nets, Plain and Printed; Chiffons, Wash Prints; Rajah, White Crepes. Limited selection of sizes. While they last.
$12.50
VERY SPECIAL
A few small sizes in Satin, Black, Navy, and White. Closing out.... $6.50

What's Your Favorite Cheese?
VAN DYK
Has It
Choose from the choicest, most complete line of fine cheese in town—sharp, mild, Swiss, cream, Cheddar, Limburger, Roquefort, etc.
THIS WEEK END
Well Aged, Delicious Cheddar Cheese, lb.... 45c
431 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHERIDAN
Dress and Hat Shop
302 NORTH HIGHLAND AVE.
(Near Sears-Roebuck)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
$4.50 Prints and sport dresses in small sizes
$7.50 Prints, sports, voiles, chiffons. Sizes 14 to 18.
$14.75 Chiffons—Silk Ensembles. Sold formerly much higher
Choice of All Summer Hats
Come early and get your selection. $1.00

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243 5th Avenue
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DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK
AGENTS FOR ALL STEAMSHIP LINES
For full information and Reservations consult our
TRAVEL AND TOUR DEPARTMENT
FIFTH AND LIBERTY AVENUE
Telephone Atlantic 8475
Charles G. Andrews, Mgr.

"The Store of Unhurried Service"
ARCH AID
Ritter & Morrison
Arch-Aid Shoe Shop
(Shoes exclusively for Women)
Expert Fitting Service
501 Liberty Ave., cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Now Showing
Reduced Prices on Gowns, Coats, Suits, Ensembles, Millinery Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie
Wolfe Shop
211 N. 2ND ST.
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TO REMIND YOU
of our 42nd Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
50.00 Suits, 34.75
40.00 Suits, 29.75
35.00 Suits, 26.75
INCLUDING FASHION PARK CLOTHES
DOUTRICH'S
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"
320 MARKET STREET
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The Main Line Banking Institution
Total Resources $12,000,000
The Merion Title and Trust Company
NARBERTH ARDMORE BALA-CYNWYD

N. B. Springer & Son
Incorporated
One of Philadelphia's Oldest Restaurants
Under Reading Terminal at 12th and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA
Quality Meals Morning, Noon and Night
Special Platter Service

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CONTRACTING PAINTER
Call us up and let us solve your Painting Problems.
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INCORPORATED
Reading Terminal Market
PRICES UNIFORMLY RIGHT
Finest Meats
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Always
Fresh Vegetables and Fruit
Finest Butter and Eggs
Montco Canned Goods
Free Parking Free Delivery
PHONE WALNUT 6190

Let Our Driver-Salesman Call
He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.
JUST PHONE STEVENSON 5400
ADELPHIA Cleaners and Dyers
Office and Plant 1628 No. 21st St.
PHILADELPHIA
"An individual plant giving individual attention"

Baring 1628 West 2663
Printing and Engraving of Quality
C. FRANK BOWMAN COMPANY
677 NORTH PRESTON ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Prompt Service PRICES REASONABLE

Penn Colony Trust Company
COMPLETE BANKING FACILITIES
4015 Walnut St.
Philadelphia

Insurance of Every Description
MARY RUTH GAUL
133-135 South Fourth Street
Lombard 5270 Philadelphia

A Family Loan Service
This organization, famous for helpful, confidential service for 52 years, lends $100 to $300 to husbands and wives. No other signatures or endorsers are required. As long as twenty months to repay. Cost—nearly one-third less than the lawful rate.
Nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Household Finance Corporation
10 Convenient Offices in Philadelphia
Look in your telephone directory for address of the Household Office nearest your home.

Still Further Reductions on
Hats and Gowns
for Quick Clearance
The hat shop
1609 chestnut st.
philadelphia

1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA
DEWEES
"Fashion in Good Taste"
An August Coat Sale For Young Folk Too!
20% OFF
Sizes 2 to 14 years (including Boys up to 6 years)
Germania chinchilla, tweed, camel's hair, broadcloth, alpaca . . . tailored and dress styles, many fur trimmed—beaver, opossum, fox . . . blue, tan, brown, green, red and navy.
August Sale Prices, $12 to $31.60
Regular Season Prices, $15 to $39.50
THE FAMOUS 20% LESS DURING AUGUST IS A SAVING WELL WORTH WHILE

Have you noticed the remarkably pure, fresh flavor of this de luxe Ice Cream? That is due to the fresh Grade "A" Cream we use.
ABBOTTS DAIRIES, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA
Allentown Newark South Jersey Seashore Points
ABBOTTS de luxe Ice Cream

33 Cars Like This Serve Over 8000 Homes
Fine Dry Cleaning and Family Washing and Ironing
New Way Laundry Co. Inc.
Philadelphia—Bar. 6164 and Ger. 7300
Branches at Swarthmore 1590 and Ocean City 1298

AUGUST
Selection now from our complete collection of all that's new in
Furs of the Better Grade
will constitute a saving not possible several months hence.
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1730 Chestnut St.
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Cummings' COAL
Everything about it—quality, cleanness, service, aims at the goal of dependability.
ELECTRIC FURNACE-MAN
An automatic Buckwheat burner easily installed and giving a practical automatic heating at about half the cost of other fuels.
THERMOSTATS
We sell several makes of heat controls. Many householders are saving several tons of coal each year by this simple device alone.
KOPPERS COKE
For those who prefer this fuel, we can always furnish it at current prices, for delivery in any section of the city.
Telephone Locust 7362
E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.
413 N. 13th Street, Philadelphia

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and
"Fresher by a Day"
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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Store Hours 9 to 5
Market and Filbert Streets at Eighth, Philadelphia
The Time and Place to Buy
FURNITURE
Right now, when our entire stock of Furniture is marked at special prices representing savings of one-fifth to one-half, is certainly the time to buy Furniture. And Strawbridge & Clothier's is certainly the place! Our new Furniture Department is attracting thousands of people who want to make their homes a better place in which to live. The many new display rooms and suites showing how the Bedroom, Dining Room and Living Room should be ensembled are of much interest and helpfulness. Many people have told us that these rooms are the finest of their kind they have ever seen because of their practicability as well as charm. Come and see them—Eighth and Ninth Floors, New Building; direct elevator service.

Fashions and Dressmaking

Choosing Office Wardrobes

III—Tentative Budgets

By ETHELYN MIDDLETON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

VARIOUS groups of professional women, in analyzing the needs and resources of present-day working girls have been able to produce interesting data on the subject of the dress allowance for the office worker. The present writer doubts if any budget, no matter how carefully arranged, can suit individual tastes and cover individual needs, but quotations from these sources should be useful.

A yearly dress budget for a girl earning $15 a week and spending $150 a year on clothes itemizes as follows:

Dresses	$43.30
Coats and outer wraps	38.50
Hats	6.00
Shoes	22.00
Stockings	12.00
Lingerie	8.00
Repair and cleaning	7.60
Accessories	12.60
	$150.00

This budget may seem inadequate to the legitimate needs of a business girl. We shall assume that we are considering a starting salary. The seven dress items include three silk day gowns, two sleeveless cotton summer frocks, an evening gown and a smock. The frocks were bought at the astonishing "sales" familiar to all city workers, but even then, the writer suggests the advisability of substituting for the three silk gowns one of better quality silk and one of smart wool material which will outlast two silk gowns and be more appropriate than silk for winter office work.

The second item consists of a winter coat, spring coat, sweater and raincoat. The first cost $25; the second $10; the sweater $1, and the raincoat $2.50. If this budget were arranged for two years instead of one, it could include a winter coat and sweater of better quality, also a lightweight summer wrap. Outer garments should be planned for several season's use if the immediate money is available for the better purchases.

Sales and Needles

Three hats are provided for in the third item. This is possible at sale prices, but it is open to discussion if two dollars had not better be added to the hat budget and subtracted from the $22 allotted for shoes. Standard makes of shoes can often be bought for $5. Two pairs will last a year, which gives us $10 to cover evening slippers, tip rubbers—which may be had for 20 cents at the famous "Five and Ten"—and overshoes. Some of these articles can be worn two years.

The $12 allotted for stockings in the budget was spent for 12 pairs of silk stockings of different shades. The writer hears a storm of protest at the suggestion that a pair of $1 lisle stockings, good looking and outwearing three of silk, are quite appropriate for bad weather, as witnessed by the fact that they are often so used by women of social standing. She may be forgiven, however, by suggesting that no working girl can afford to pay less than $4 for stockings in sets of three and of a neutral color. By buying in sets, each stocking can be utilized after its mate may have "run away." There will be no "odds" left over. But watch for beginning runs.

In the lingerie department, we see $8 covering vests, bloomers, brassieres, step-ins, nightgowns, slips and a kimono, all of the cheapest, ready-made kind. Any girl clever enough to run a typewriter can make at small expense from dainty, well-wearing material, her own step-ins, nightgowns and slips. She would probably in that case have a dollar left over for a third pair of fabric gloves to add to the last item covering accessories.

The allowance of $7.60 for repairs and cleaning assumes that $4.80 of that goes for repairing shoes. Buying better shoes would reduce that amount. Cleaning two coats costs $2 and 80c remains for home cleaning which is done with cleaning fluids. The wise working girl presses her own clothes and takes out spots as soon as they occur. Cotton frocks and some silk frocks can be home laundried.

The list of accessories includes 21 handkerchiefs at 60 cents and jewelry at 20 cents. We have an extra pair of dollar gloves already added to the two provided for at 75 cents each. An umbrella costs $3 and certainly two bags at sale prices can be managed for $4. That leaves $3.30 for toilet articles.

Prize-Winning Budgets

In a recent competition sponsored by several women's organizations, with Miss Adeline Evans Leiser of the Bowery Savings Bank as chairman, the grand prize was awarded to a yearly dress budget of $299.69 which contained many interesting suggestions. This is divided as follows:

Dresses	$89.70
Coats and wraps	87.50
Hats (3)	18.50
Shoes	24.10
Stocking (including one pair of lisle)	13.44
Lingerie	22.24
Repairs and cleaning	22.75
Accessories	20.76

Interesting points stressed in the above schedule are (1) that $50 is a fair price for a winter coat.

(2) The wisdom of taking advantage of sales when buying the three winter and four summer dresses.

(3) That an item for dry cleaning of $22.75 may be justified in the case of the girl who lacks time or skill for home de-spotting and pressing. There is no allowance in this budget for evening dress or toilet accessories.

Several of the prize budgets in this same competition, when the dress allowances run from $280 to $425 yearly, include such thought-provoking items as "lounging gown made from discarded evening frock." "Evening dress homemade for $12." "Two silk day dresses made for $7 each." "Three pairs of shoes at $7.50 each; these were samples of shoes selling normally at $19.50, and bought at semi-yearly sales."

It is to be noted that most of the contestants emphasize their knowledge of worth-while sales. Several writers lay stress on the economy, both in money and wearing qualities, of buying and making up good materials.

Every Budget Is Tentative

A knowledge of home dressmaking, even if it begins at the underclothes, nightgowns and kimonos, might logically be added to a business education.

The personnel director in a large plant employing several hundred office girls writes me from Chicago:

"Most of the young women with whom I am in contact will knock holes in any offered budget. Yet trial proves that the girls who dress the best on a stated sum make some division as to their dress allowance, although at times they may borrow from one expenditure group to increase another.

"I am absolutely opposed to any buying on the installment plan. I know too many girls still paying for an over-priced and outworn coat.

"A charge account may not be an advantage to a business girl. It may tempt her to spend more than she can afford or she may lend its courtesy to a friend who is not prompt in paying.

"I get the best results when I offer a tentative budget to a girl and then suggest that she try to improve it.

"I have at my disposal copies of several good fashion publications. I often cut out advertisements from the daily papers to pass along to the girls. These are particularly useful as our plant is some distance from the shopping center and we have little opportunity for window shopping. For this reason, perhaps, many of the girls here ask my advice as to materials and styles."

[The fourth article in this series of six will appear next Wednesday.]

Wide World

A Chic Costume in Green and White Material From Jenny. The Velvet Sleeves and Velvet Edge of the Jacket Are Important Style Points.

Painting the Beach

THE white sands of many beaches are now scenes of vivid pageantry. Devotees of sun or surf bathing show a divided liking for the picturesque quality in costumes. The type of bathing costume in vogue permits them to give full vent to their humor and the result is gay beaches with women in turkish trousers, overalls, and gob trousers hobnobbing together in the delightful heterogeneous effect seen at masquerades.

Huge rubber sea animals and balls provide amusement in the water. Great beach umbrellas dot the sand with flamboyant splotches of color. But the real note of interest centers on the bathers' suits and accessories, unusual costumes, all of them, whether they have been selected for comfort or appearance.

Aside from a certain percentage of swimmers who will tolerate nothing but the strictly masculine suit, many of the women's bathing costumes have a certain little-girlish look due to the high-waist and wide-pleated shorts which appear, at a distance, to be flaring skirts. Sombre browns and black have been replaced by such cheerful colors as orange, violet, crimson, blue and yellow. Black is used only when it can be deftly inserted to heighten the vivacity of a suit. After Patou's suit of plain top combined with shorts, the next model in popularity is a Viennese style which sponsors the modernistic method of trimming with triangles and cubes in daring hues on a suit of subdued coloring.

Bathing caps are glorified versions of the once plain rubber, snap-under-the-chin style. For the first time in many years brims are seen on caps, and not only wired brims but caps fashioned so much like turbans and off-the-face hats that it is difficult to believe at a short distance that the medium used is rubber. As a matter of fact, though, rubber is not used exclusively. A rubberized moiré has proved useful in fashioning the bandana type of cap which knots at the side or back of the head. Terry cloth is cleverly utilized for beach hats to match a beach cape or coat and bag.

As for beach shoes, there seems to be no end to their amusing variety. Shoes of lacquered wood, of cord, of rubber, and even of sponge all bid for attention. For purely decorative purposes, beach shoes are offered with very high heels, such high ones, in fact, that the wearer often finds it wise to remain seated the greater part of the time she is out of the water. Rubber and sponge shoes, which have sensible low heels, have smart color combinations and details of trimming that make them equally attractive.

Pastel Stockings

AS THE summer progresses, pastel colors in hosiery for daytime wear grow more and more popular. The beige tones are still smart but the pink shades are gradually becoming more widely worn. These are not intense but are faint tones with a yellow or opal cast.

Pastel shades for evening, though, are another story. Women have gayly adopted for after dark, colored stockings, evincing none of the hesitation manifested for wearing them in the daytime. Such romantically named colors as bleu ciel, mint, iris and dorée suggest the delicate harmonies that may be achieved when the stockings, dress, and accessories are properly selected.

Two distinctly different weaves in hosiery have recently been displayed. The first is called the Rograin stitch and the stockings so woven have the odd appearance of being turned inside out. The younger set evinces an interest in them, though not so much for the reason that they are smartly new as that this brand of stocking appears as sheer as more expensive ones. Also, they are guaranteed not to show rain spots.

Schiaparelli is said to have sponsored a type of stocking which simulates the different fabrics of sports costumes. Those to be worn with a tweed suit have the appearance of tweed, and those for chiffon likewise simulate that material. Thus the ensemble may be perfect to the last detail.

Another fashion hint in regard to hosiery is that women prefer to select their extremely sheer chiffon hose for dress affairs decorated with clocks rather than plain.

Wide World

A Frock in Black-and-White Crêpe-de-Chine by Jenny. The Cape, the Light Straw Hat and the Long Suède Gloves Are Interesting Details.

Occasion Frocks and Other Considerations

By HELENE VOLKA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

WITH the opening up of fresh activities in town will arise the necessity for a careful consideration of the dress for many and varied occasions.

Actually, this frock is the outstanding success of the wardrobe this year in lending particular "sparkle" to the social season. The preponderance of black in recent years, and during midsummer combined with white, gives way to rich deep blues, browns, greens and reds in no uncertain terms, although black and black with white retain their tenacious hold.

One of the most attractive ideas is that which introduces a metal cloth gilet or plastron and cuffs nearly elbow high, both of which softly tie in place with short loops and ends.

Velvet dresses take a hint from chiffon and georgette sources, and contrive a masterly rendition of the wrap-around tendencies that more nearly define the elaborations of the formal evening mode.

These wrap-around and semi-draped trends must be regarded as the ultimate in the current evolution of modes of elegance. They invite the most distinguished handling of line which has been seen in several seasons and induce confidence that, beside their charm of feminine grace, they promise good things in the way of easily achieved alterations and adjustments.

The Waistline

That disputed adjustment of the waistline, as a holdover from last season, is properly classifiable as a solved problem this autumn. By the simple device of making folds which may be adjusted around, above or below the normal line at one's own discretion, every woman's waistline is discovered to be her own private and personal affair.

Such folds are found to be among the newer features of the formal mode. Elsewhere, throughout the range of the creation of dresses, formal, informal and sports, the belt when added as a detail, is adjustable to one's own taste. Again the hip yoke, an increasing favored motif in both dress and coat designing, offers a shaped-in section becoming to many figures.

Continued interest in bolero effects, or removable bolero jackets, brings the designer to the point of disposing of belts altogether, unless one should find one's greatest style asset to be the possession of a tiny waist, at which point one scarcely stands in need of advice concerning belted details.

Neckline and Cuff

So graciously expressive of the true sense of finish has the use of fine transparent neckwear become during the last year, that its continuation is taken somewhat for granted. And such finesse as is supplied by the plain net and point d'esprit collars, fichus and cuff developments, places these materials among first choices. Embroidered batiste is an expensive feature to be found upon velvet, flat crêpe, crêpe satin and faille crêpe frocks of formal afternoon genre.

Baby Irish and fine filet insets mark the styling of many of the most charming neckwear showings; and the growing interest in rose point, binche, and point Venise in the smaller designs, is noticeable.

Unquestionably, this is the year and the season to rediscover all of the eligible laces of one's unused assortment; and to have them properly mounted upon finest net should they show signs or weakness in the stitchery. Two laces used skilfully in combination are a saving grace, where one would prove inadequate in quantity, although this blending of styles requires care in relating the sizing of the designs and the matching of the tone, where age has induced a parchment hue.

The forecast of the season's dress trends brings satisfaction in matters not only of well-considered basic laws of design, but also in the judicious handling of the details. That last year's errors in judgment have been discriminatingly corrected is soon to become an established fashion fact.

Harmonized Bags and Shoes

MATCHING shoes and bag, or matching bag and shoe sets, have become more than ever conspicuous because of the introduction of many new materials in both these costume items. Faille and moiré shoes and bag are particularly desirable with an afternoon dress of a material with a bright surface, surface contrasts being the mode. For example, black moiré pumps are indicated with a suit of bright black taffeta or satin; with a gown of a dull crêpe, shoes and bag would be of a bright-toned kid.

An imported bag of very dark blue faille hangs from a wrist-ring of prystal, which sounds and looks somewhat like crystal and is newer than the tortoiseshell of which rings were made a short time ago. Another new bag and shoe material is ostrich skin, beautiful in light gray and tan tones.

Various and Variegated

Skin bag-and-shoe ensembles are further varied by the acceptance of colored kids for shoes, especially in dark green and navy blue. A navy blue bright kid, strapped with a lighter shade in a dull kid makes a roomy envelope bag and smart pumps. A more dressy ensemble includes sandal slippers in green with silver kid Spanish heels, a matching small flat side bow, and a bag similarly ornamented.

A reflection of the present interest in black and white is a morning bag-and-shoe set of black patent leather, perforated over dull white kid. These oxfords are laced with white silk, and the bag has a handle and tassels of the same. For afternoon are offered pumps and envelope of black faille trimmed with white kid. Also smart with a black costume are shoes of tan suede, edged with shiny black and a matching lapel flower. Many shoes show a flat bow or applications in a second material on one side; the same idea is carried out on the bag.

Novelties

The opalescent kids make interesting trimming, also vamp and heels, with plain black, green and brown kid. In one instance, the round, flat bag is entirely of the opalescent kid with a plain border.

Of striking elegance is an imported afternoon bag of black antelope with large, flat fastening of marcasite. The bag fittings are of black enamel with an initial in marcasite. This, of course, is in the luxury class, as are evening bags of netted seed pearls with motifs done in small, colored synthetic jewels.

For late afternoon are to be had handsome occasional bags of tapestry and elaborate brocades that are moderately priced. Heavy linen stuffs, woven with metal and colored threads, make interesting morning bags with a plain suit. A useful "compromise" bag copied from a Paris model is of shiny black leather with a red kid stripe and cut-out decoration on one side. This is lined with red moiré and has a nickel frame and fittings.

Among the dainty novelties worn with summer gowns and hats there is wide choice in plain, embroidered and printed silks. Hat-and-shoe sets combining openwork, hand-woven straw with taffeta in the pastel tones are now, in midsummer, greatly in vogue.

Pictorial Socks

The younger generation is going in heavily for socks this summer. Needless to say, they are showing pert new notes. With their crimson hearts, serious elephants, camels, windmills and roman stripes about the cuffs, they are gay and sophisticated. Clocks are also fashionable and colorfully decorate children's socks which are saved for parties and other "special" occasions.

A Sports Model

Washable satin in pink fashions one of the daintiest versions of sports undies. The shorts are made on a pointed yoke and are buttoned to a closely-fitting top which resembles a child's under waist. Two of the three tabs, back and front, are continuations of the shoulder straps, and the third center is a continuation of the plain bands of self-material used around the top of the waist.

Autumn Casts Her Shadow Ahead

ALREADY the rich tawny shades and soft brown colors are beginning to be displayed in merchandise, a reminder that autumn is not many weeks away. Since previews are always interesting, even though Dame Fashion is often not followed in her many intricate steps, the materials and colors which will be first in the autumn fashion parade may well be studied now.

Colors are very different from those of last year. To be sure, one expects to see the inevitable golden and earth-browns as foremost autumn tones, and in these there is no change; but in other colors a drop of this or that or something-or-other has been added and the result is delightful hues with mysterious new overtones.

Lively Colors and Overtones

To begin with there is an overcast of black in nearly all the bright colors. By this overtone, bright blues, vivid greens, burgundies, clarets, and even sapphires gain a depth, a jewel-like quality.

Nor are there only a few smart colors this year with all the others definitely out of fashion. On the contrary the mode recognizes a variety. Such names as blackberry, plum, bittersweet, emerald, indicate that winter scenes will be gay with women in clothes of vivacious colors, made distinguished and distinctive by the overcast of black.

For evening wear, the light colors will be developed in the stiff materials out of which the quaint billowing frocks are fashioned. Sky-blue, canary, and hydrangea are the three new flower tints which the Parisian houses will first launch. In materials which drape softly, a rich black, antique-ivory, and the chic copper-browns and navy blues are at their best. Sheer materials also appear to advantage in these dark colors.

Naturally, sports dresses and afternoon frocks are allowed considerably more vivacity than business and street costumes. Some of their brightest effects are seen in vivid orange-red shades, bittersweet, glowing emerald and warm rich tones of garnet and purple. Tête de nègre, slate-grays, elephant, plum, and taupe are more sober shades. For formal afternoon wear the colors are particularly gay. Terra cotta, sapphire, rose, sea green, spinach-green, all with the peculiar luminous and intense quality of this season's hues will also be seen.

Materials and Silhouettes

The coming season will launch many new materials, and even as early as this it is evident how very much they will influence the silhouette. It is from the new textiles that the inspiration of the silhouette will come.

Consider lamé, or metal cloth, first of all. Formerly it was a stiff, formal material, so elaborately designed that it was suitable only for the more mature woman, and even she could appropriately wear it only at formal occasions. This year's lamé is very different. It has gayety and a soft suppleness that will make it immediately popular with the young woman. This effect has been achieved by using chiffon or georgette as the base of the metal, so that now the material is almost sheer; and by changing the patterns to tiny, all-over designs in vivacious colors. In fact, the patterns are the most beautiful aspect of the material, for in many cases they appear as if painted in water color. When a bright ciré finish is given to chiffons brocaded in simple metal patterns, the effect is very gay. Motifs of flowers and leaves, and modernistic coins and triangles are some of the patterns shown in this supple material, which thus has been made suitable either for the young woman's frock or wrap.

Another material which has been changed for the better is velvet. Some of the crushable quality has been removed and a slight stiffening has been added. These alterations, together with the fact that women have grown accustomed to wearing velvet commonly, accounts for the new fashion of semitailored velvet suits, which will be one of the first fall fashion outfits.

Eighteenth Century Reflections

Stiff silks, taffetas, moirés, and yarn-dyed failles, which were decidedly popular last winter, promise to be even more fashionable this year. The styles show a tendency toward the elaborate ones of the eighteenth century and consequently materials follow suit. A damask brocade, for example, is one of the loveliest fabrics shown, and one which will appear to advantage in a frock of billowing folds. The pattern of the damask is said to be copied from a French hand-woven brocade of the eighteenth century. Other patterns are reproductions of brocades on exhibition in the gallery at Lyon, France.

Other materials which have been considerably improved by the suppleness of texture which manuacturers have added are metal broché, façonné and warp-printed taffeta, which is taffeta printed on the warp yarn with a smooth overface of metal threads woven in with the silk woof.

Tweeds are to be widely worn again this year. Women have ceased to demand them in high colors and indefinite patterns; consequently, individuality will be the rule rather than the exception. Moreover, there is now as much difference between the type of tweed fashioning a sports dress and that used for a street dress, as there is between a cloth street dress and a velvet afternoon frock.

Details in Shoes for Sports

Brown and black are still the correct colors for sports shoes, but more modish are those trimmed with colors which match the gayety of sports costumes.

Calfskin is the leather most frequently seen, but instead of being used plain, sports shoes of calfskin are trimmed with matching reptile skins. The coarser grades of alligator, snake, and lizard are used to a larger extent and as the shoes vary from the sturdy affairs for sports wear to the kind worn for spectator sports, they become more intricately trimmed and perforated. The smartest type of sports shoes for summer weather is the white buckskin pump or one-strap trimmed with tan.

Still another point of interest in the season's offering of sports shoes is centered on heels. All-leather heels, an inheritance from last season, are seen on some of the smartest shoes, and it is evident that on all types of the sports shoe they have been built higher.

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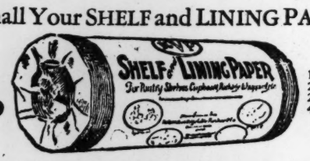

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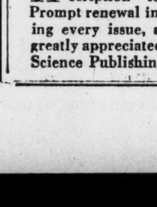

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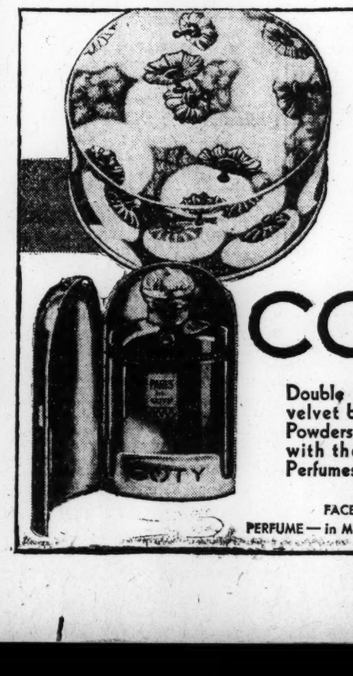

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Old Icelandic Literature

ICELAND, which gave us the oldest legislative body in the world, gave us also the language to which may be traced the beginnings of some of our most common English words and such a literature comes to have a lively interest for English-speaking people.

The literature of any country is best understood by holding it up against a background of the country's history, and so, a few brief paragraphs, indicating the fascinating story of the Viking period (750-1050) may serve as a starting point for adventurers who—comfortably seated on a screened-in porch—may wish to fare forth this summer on a brief sea-roving expedition of their own.

Iceland was discovered, one day, in about the year 860, when a storm-tossed Swedish mariner, setting forth from the shores of Denmark, was blown far out of his course to land on its barren coast. The colonization of Iceland took place during that great period of Scandinavian expansion which spread eastward to the Baltic, establishing what is now Russia (the Rus is another name for the Swedes); westward to the British Isles, and northward to Iceland and Greenland, and finally in about 986, to America.

The immediate cause of the settlement of Iceland was the desire on the part of King Harald Fairhair, of Norway to become ruler of united Norway. In Snorri's "Heimskringla," or "Lives of the Kings of Norway," the incident is related, woven with a pretty story. It seems that Harald, at that time one of the lesser kings of Norway, asked the hand of Gyða, daughter of another of the small kings. Her answer was that she could not content herself as the wife of so small a ruler. She had a larger vision and voiced it in these words, "It seems strange to me that there is no king who will conquer Norway and become its sole ruler as Gorm has done in Denmark and Eirik in Uppsala."

Harald immediately vowed that he would neither cut his hair nor comb it until he had won all Norway. But this was not a feat that could be accomplished in a day or two, and so, his golden hair grew very long and, in time, earned for him the title of "Fairhair." By winning the naval battle of Hafrasfjorð in 872, Harald established himself as ruler of Norway, and won thereby the hand of Gyða, also. In about 864, he had begun to levy taxes on all landholders. The freemen protested at this interference with their former rights and many of them set out in ships to the country at the north which had but recently been discovered. The period of settlement lasted about sixty years, and at its peak, the country had a population of about fifty thousand, or about half the population of today.

They were the first to strike out over the open sea. Before this, men kept quite close to the shore in traveling from one country to another. According to the records, they sailed in open boats, unsheltered from storms and must have endured great hardships. These men were known as "Vikings," a word which, according to E. V. Gordon in his "Introduction to Old Norse," comes from the old Norse "vík," meaning "bay," and a "víking," is "one who haunts creeks or bays." They were of sturdy ancestry, brave, determined, aristocratic, representatives of the first families of Norway. They left friends and the familiar scenes of the homeland to go to a wild, remote country far to the north, to retain their old freedom; and when, in later years, their literature came to be written down, it is just what one would expect it to be—vigorous, blunt, filled with the spirit of high courage.

The population, scattered over the country in small districts, was brought together once a year at the Althing, or Parliament, which was a mixture of council and entertainment. Representatives from remote districts told tales of their particular section of the country and these stories were listened to with keen attention by those from other districts. This started the era of saga-telling in Iceland. The saga is "something said or told," and was usually a prose narrative relating the story of some well-known local chief. It was, at once, history, biography and description—often highly dramatic.

For accuracy and simplicity of description, the story of Gunnar ranks high among all literatures.

"There was a man named Gunnar. He was a tall man, and strong, and of all men most practiced in arms. He could cut and shoot with either hand, as he wished, and he was so quick with the sword that there seemed to be three in the air at once. Of all men, he shot best with the bow, and always hit what he aimed at. He jumped more than his own height with all his armor on, and as far backward as forward. He was fine-looking and of fair complexion. His nose was straight and turned up at the end. He was blue-eyed and keen-eyed and ruddy-cheeked. He had a great deal of beautiful golden hair. He had the most courtly air of all men. He was rugged and wise, gentle and self-controlled, loyal to friends and careful in the choice of them."

Gunnar has come to the Thing and there he is met by Hallgerða, a young girl who "speaks up boldly to him" and asks him about his travels.

"And so they sat down and talked," the story goes. "They talked long aloud, and at last, it happened that he asked her whether she were unmarried. She said that it was so. 'And there are not many that would risk it," she said. "Don't you think anyone is good enough?" he said. "Not that," she said, "but I am said to be cautious in choosing a husband." "How would you answer if I were to ask you?" says Gunnar. "That cannot be in your thought," says she. "It is, though," he says. "If you are thinking of that at all," says she, "go ask my father."

Another type of Icelandic literature is the Edda. The Elder Edda, or Poetic Edda, made up of old Teutonic mythological material, was compiled toward the end of the twelfth century by Sæmund, the Wise. Some of the poems are probably as old as the ninth century. Among others, it contains the beautiful Volospá or Vala Prophecy, the Story of Creation and the story in poetical form of how Thor got his hammer back. In it figure the well-known characters, Loki and Freyia. One of the finest in the collection for vivid, poetic language is the "Helgakviða Hundingsbana II," which contains the beautiful lines:

"Above all heroes, Helgi rose
As noble ash above the thorn—
As dew-drenched fawn, with head uplifted
Towers above all other beasts—
(His horns sparkling toward heaven itself!)"

The Younger Edda, or Prose Edda, also made up of Teutonic myths, was collected about 1230 by Snorri Sturlason. The Younger Edda, though consisting mainly of prose, contains a small portion of poetry which is attributed to Olaf Thordsson Hvitaskald (White Skáld), or "White Poet."

A third type of Icelandic literature is the skaldic verse which came into prominence during the reign of Harald Fairhair as a form of court entertainment. By the eleventh century, nearly every Icelander of high birth was a skáld. Skaldic writing was used as a means of introduction to halls of earls and palaces of kings and it had grown to enormous popularity by the thirteenth century. In elaborate workmanship and the use of literary figures, skaldic verse excels, but it has lost the power and simple appeal of the earlier forms. It is characterized by a complicated word-order which almost defies translation, a fine poetic melody and an extravagant use of the "kenning" which is similar to the English metaphor. Its meaning however, is at first glance, less apparent, often highly artificial.

In the "Njals Saga," as translated by Sir George W. Dasent, a quotation from the skáld, Thormod Olaf's son, is given which contains a simple example of a "kenning." In the lines:

"None that scattered sea's bright sunbeams
Won more glorious fame than Gunnar,"

the expression, "sea's bright sunbeams," is simply another way of saying "gold."

In summary, it may be said that from Iceland, that faraway land of the north, came not only the first legislative body, but also some of the finest prose and poetry the world has ever known. So great are her sagas, that to use the figurative method popularized by her own skálds, one speaks today of "the Land of the Saga." And this "kenning," is understood perfectly, the world over, as just another name for Iceland.

I. G. E.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

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Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

	Domestic and Foreign
14 pages	2 cents
16 to 22 pages	3 cents
24 to 30 pages	4 cents
32 pages	5 cents

Remailing to Canada and Mexico. 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

NEWS OFFICES:

WASHINGTON: 1281-1287 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE (Scandinavian Edition)
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

When General Washington Drove Out

Nelly Custis was ten years old when, one April day in 1789, Charles Thomson, the Secretary of Congress, brought to Mount Vernon official announcement of Washington's election as the first President of the United States. Washington lost no time in obeying the summons. Stopping in Alexandria to borrow from Captain Richard Conway the ten thousand pounds for his expenses, he made his rapid way to New York, where he took the oath of office on April 30th. Mrs. Washington and "the children" (as Washington constantly refers to Nelly and Washington Custis, in his diaries) followed on May 16th. . . .

The President's family took up their abode at No. 10 Cherry Street, New York City, and entered upon the formal life that, of necessity, is lived by the President of the United States. For company Nelly had her brother, eight years old; and on the daily drive "the children" made half the party.

Today the President of the United States walks the streets of Washington like any other citizen, and, out of respect for his privacy, is allowed to pass unnoticed by any whom he himself does not first recognize. When he drives, his automobile is unmarked save by the President's seal, about the size of a silver dollar, done in gold on the doors. His machine obeys the traffic rules punctiliously, but otherwise is undistinguished, save when on catching sight of it an indulgent traffic policeman hastens the turning of the "go" sign.

Far otherwise was the equipage of the first President. In Philadelphia six bay horses, groomed under the direction of German John, drew a cream-colored English-built coach. The stables, one of the city sights, contained ten bays and two white chargers; and Solomon himself was not groomed like one of these saddle-horses. At night they were coated with a paste and swathed with body-cloths, and the straw of their beds was fresh and very clean; in the morning their coats were rubbed and curried and brushed until they shone like satin; their hoofs were blacked, their mouths were washed and their teeth picked; their leopard-skin housings were arranged; and then they were ready for the use of the finest and most fastidious of horsemen. The reputation of the Washington equipage had been established during Colonial days, in a rivalry at Williamsburg with Colonel Byrd of Westover, when it was "the bays against the grays."

To a girl of ten all this pomp of state (where a drive through city streets was a continuous ovation, and over country roads was a series of bumps) doubtless became monotonous; but in the after years, amid the quiet of the Blue Ridge, Nelly was accustomed to tell to her grandchildren stories drawn from glorious memories of departed greatness.—CHARLES MOORE, in "The Family Life of George Washington."

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Swiss Peasants. From a Line Engraving by Miss Enid Butcher

Moon Call

The moon is lighting a winding road
Flung far with jeweled spray,
And the moon, the wind, and a shining star
Are luring me away.

I thought to live in the city street,
But I can stay no more;
Moonbeams are calling me to the road
Where the waves beat on the shore.

The moon is lighting the road again,
And what can I do but go?
The wanderlust is hard at my feet
For the ways I used to know.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

Sea Sunrise—South Carolina

One night I slept among the sand dunes of a wild southern sea island. I happened to be the only human being in that solitary beautiful wilderness. Deer roamed those tropical woods by hundreds; long lines of wild ducks sped veeringly into its Lethe-like streams; wild turkeys raked the pine straw under the huge yellow pines and fed ravenously upon the acorns of the live oaks.

The place was as perfectly wild as it had been before the days of Columbus. In such a place a man is likely to be keenly aware of all that is about him; yet I had expected to be impressed chiefly by the wild life. It was not so. A sunrise over the lonely ocean stirred me far more than the sight of huge stags, shockingly tame; monstrous pines literally draped with wild turkeys gone to roost; and incredibly placid ponds swarming with wild fowl.

The deep woods of the island marched down to the rolling dunes; beyond the dunes was a fine stretch of beach, tirelessly trampled by the Atlantic. . . . What woke me was the morning flight of the mallards and the black ducks and the teal; with glad cries they left the lagoons of the island for a sunny day among the sea marshes. I lay looking at them in the pearly morning heavens; like them, what was I but a child of nature rejoicing in the return of day? Then I turned to face the sea and the sunrise.

The tide was flooding; and as the shoals before me extended for more than a mile, the playing of the white horses was spectral and spectacular. Tossed and snowy beauty, dimly illumined now, made the sea a visionary loveliness. The deep rose of the eastern sky turned scarlet, while long blushes of crimson stole softly to the heavens' high arch; a misty amethyst tinge came over the waters.

Now came the sun, its gorgeous shafts of fire reddening the rolling foam of ten thousand waves. Was there ever so gorgeous an arrival? The whole ocean was burning unconsumed before me, and upon the glossy shore was not a shell that did not gleam and blossom with radiance. The sea and the sun! I gazed spellbound at these majestic forces, formed I know not by what amazing process of evolution; now harnessed, obedient—the sea keeping his bounds and the sun his destined course. The sea at sunrise! I searched my heart for words to express my feelings at sight of it . . . words of the Shepherd King came to me, and "The sea is His, and He made it." — ARCHIBALD RUTLEDGE, in "Peace in the Heart."

Socrates

I pay myself a drachma a day
For standing-room in the gazing world,
Only to see myself acting in others.

—WILLIAM GRIFFITH, in "Greek Gesture."

Happy, Placid Hippo

The hippo is such an easy-going, lumbering creature, that you can only regard him with good-tempered amusement. Even when you see his huge teeth you cannot conceive of him as being dangerous, and you feel that the baring of those teeth cannot possibly be anything more exciting than the beginning of a lazy yawn.

The more you watch him, the more you are convinced of his utter harmlessness. He has always that air of contentment which we see in people who are excessively stout; and one can picture him among his own family as being sleepily humorous. On an island of rock in the middle of a Central African river or lake, you can see him basking in the sun at peace with all the world; or you may see a school of twenty or thirty, tussling, swimming, and plunging in turn from the island into the water, all with the air of a game in which one is not expected to be too strenuous; or you may see the fat mother hippo with her fat round baby, as she encourages it to climb on to her back and lie there while she floats. . . .

The hippo, placid as he is, shares with the elephant a dislike of being disturbed. It is most unlikely that he would attack unless the very waters of his home were disturbed and he saw danger threatening his cows and his young (indeed, I have never heard of a single instance of a hippo attacking a hunter), but he would at once go to ground—or, to be more accurate to water. Directly he detected any unusual scent in his neighborhood, he would dive beneath the surface, and all that would be seen of him and his family would be their heads as from time to time they popped up to peer toward the shore, blowing occasionally just like whales, before diving again.—CHERRY KEARTON, in "In the Land of the Lion."

TALENTED new recruits are constantly swelling the ranks of black and white artists, bringing with them fresh impulses, or further developing the traditions of the past. Among the young women who are making a name for themselves in this medium is Miss Enid Butcher.

Miss Butcher studied first at the Chelsea School of Art and later at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, where she had as teachers Mrs. Malcolm Osborn and Mr. Robert Austin. The latter has exercised the more apparent influence both on her choice of subjects and on her technique. Miss Butcher, however, undoubtedly possesses a distinct personality of her own and is generally happy in her selection of motifs and in her way of dealing with them. Types from workaday scenes have a special appeal for her.

In this print, Swiss peasant women, as homely in themselves as in their attire, form an attractive and well grouped trio, admirably handled. The plastic demands have been fully met, and the spacing, the pleasing distribution of light and dark are as good, the conception altogether pleasing. If the women themselves would scarcely suffice to locate the scene, the houses nestling at the foot of the mountains would leave no uncertainty that the country is Switzerland. The print is rich in details, admirably carried out.

"Det hørende øre"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

DET hender ofte at Guds stille stemme taler til menneskene midt under deres daglige gjerning, og viser dem at en ting må gjøres eller at en ting må lates ugjort. Fordi Guds barn har "Kristi sind", er det naturlig at de skulde være opmerksom på Guds hensikt; men da dødelige for det meste er vant til å anse sig selv som adskilt fra sin skaper, og ikke i den menneskelige bevissthet finner nogen forklaring på åndelig intuisjon, undlater de ofte å følge den, og går således glipp av den velsignelse som visselig vilde komme til dem hvis den guddommelige intuisjon blev adlydt. Undertiden har de en følelse av at de i øieblikket har det for travelt til å kunne gi akt på den; men når de andre gjøremål, som syntes dem å være viktigere, er avsluttet, er anledningen gått fra dem eller budskapet er blitt glemt.

Hvorledes vilde det ha gått Israels barn, hvis Moses hadde forholdt sig på samme måte overfor Guds kallelse? Hvad vilde resultatet ha været, hvis Josef ikke hadde enset den himmelske intuisjon som bød ham å føre barnet til Egypten? Vi kan ikke nu si hvad de kunde ha oplevd, hvis de hadde undlatt å adlyde Guds ledelse; men vi vet at Guds veier er uendelige, og at ingen dødelig kan forhindre at de til slutt blir fulgt. Guds hensikter kommer til utførelse; ti fullbyrdelse er Sannhetens nødvendighet, hvilket Jesus erkjente da han sa: "Om disse tier, skal stenene raabe."

Denne Guds stemme er undertiden blitt kalt samvittighet, andre ganger, inspirasjon eller intuisjon. I Bibelen erklæres det tydelig at "Herren talte" til denne eller hin. Det er det guddommelige Sinns ledelse som meddeler den åndelige sans og gjør det klart for den mottagelige tanke hvilke menneskelige skritt må tas forat harmoni kan vinnes. Profetene og apostlene forstod nødvendigheten av å lytte efter og adlyde Guds stemme; og i forhold til sin beredthet eller mottagelighet for Sannhet blev de guddommelig ledet.

A sette menneskene i stand til å høre Guds stemme er et mål for all religion. Jo mere åndelig religionen er, dess klarere forbereder den tanken for samfund med Ham som er uendelig Ånd. "Kjennskap til tilværelsens Videnskap setter oss i stand til i høiere grad å ha samfund med det guddommelige Sinn," erklærer Mrs. Eddy på side 84 i Christian Science lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*. Det er naturlig at det er så, da tro og åndelig forståelse er nødvendige for alt sant samfund. Sann Videnskap, åndelig Videnskap, er ifølge sitt vesen det som kan bli åndelig forstått. Salomo sier: "Det hørende øre og det seende øie—Herren har skabt dem begge to." "Det hørende øre" er det øre som i kapitlet *Glossary* (Glossar) i *Science and Health* (s. 585) av Mrs. Eddy blir beskrevet som "åndelig forståelse". Dette "hørende øre" ikke alene velsigner den som hører, men det setter ham også i stand til å sende ordet videre igjen med gjenspeilet makt, den åndelige forståelses makt.

Hvilken forskjell blir der ikke i atmosfæren ved et hvilket som helst almindelig møte, når den talende så å si har fanget tilhørernes øre! Når dette punkt er nådd, behøves ingen anstrengelse for å høre efter. Ordene gjør inntrykk; budskapet betyr noget. Hvorfor? Simpelthen fordi der er et "hørende øre"; tilhørerne, enten der er to eller to hundre, tenker med den talende, føier vekten av sin egen spente opmerksomhet til det talte ord. Når de ord som tales ikke bare er en fremstilling av midlertidig interesse, men, som ved Christian Science gudstjenester eller foredrag, er en forklaring av den åndelige tilværelses dype kjensgjerninger, da mottar i sannhet tilhørerne, gjennem det "hørende øre" eller den åndelige erkjennelse, sanne tanker, og det viser sig at Sannhetens makt helbreder og velsigner. Det hørende øre er den vakte forståelse som trenger gjennem den materielle sanses forheng, og som ikke alene hører Sannhetens stemme, men ansporer en til å adlyde det budskap den bringer.

I første strofe av sitt dikt "Fød mine faar" ("Feed My Sheep," *Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 397, 398; *Poems*, s. 14) skriver Mrs. Eddy:

"Jeg vil lytte til Din røst,
så jeg ei går feil;
jeg vil følge lett og glad
hele veien steil."

"Vær ordets gjørere og ikke bare dets hørere," skriver apostelen Jakob. A høre og å gjøre—dette er det første århundres praktiske Kristendom, og dette er den religion som Christian Science er kommet for å gjenoprette. Denne Videnskap viser verden at alle Mesterens bud kan bli hørt og adlydt; og i våre dager efterkommer de som studerer Christian Science, opfordringen i høiere grad enn de tidligere hadde trodd det var mulig.

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A Song From "King Arthur"

For folded flocks, on fruitful plains,
The shepherd's and the farmer's gains,
Fair Britain all the world outvies;
And Pan, as in Arcadia, reigns,
Where pleasure mix'd with profit lies.

Though Jason's fleece was fam'd of old,
The British wool is growing gold;
No mines can more of wealth supply;
It keeps the peasant from the cold,
And takes for kings the Tyrian dye.

—JOHN DRYDEN. Poems.

Mr. Jac's London Flowers

Nine years ago Mr. Jac took a white kid glove and some colored ink and made flowers; then he thought of using feathers and later crystal as mediums, and with a small capital and a sublime artistry, combined with practical capability, he has built up a wonderful business. . . . .

The flowers which are so marvelously copied are grown in the garden of an old Surrey farmhouse, fresh ones being brought up to the studios every day. Mr. Jac himself designs all the flowers, and it takes three girls to make each one, the "picker-out," the "cutter-out" and the "maker-up." They are colored by hand and make a wonderful show. When you go into the shop you expect to be overwhelmed by the scent, but there is none and you find that the flowers have only provided nature with the sincerest form of flattery; then you begin to feel rather like a certain bee that fluttered in one summer day, and went from bloom to bloom, confident that each one would supply him with the customary sweetness. His feelings have never been translated into words. — THELMA H. BENJAMIN, in "A Shopping Guide to London."

Taking the Curlew's Picture

The sky above me appeared streaked with the white birds. A low roar of wings kept up continually. At once I observed that only in my immediate vicinity had the curlew left their nests, and those that had vacated were coming back by hundreds. The tips of the trees bent with the weight of alighting birds. They were really very tame. In a few moments curlew were all around me and above me, and the nests, except those only a few feet from me, were again occupied. The roar of wings died down. When it ceased a strange crooning sound persisted. This was made by the curlew, but whether it was a song or an uneasy utterance, I could not tell. . . .

I sat there for an hour, until perfect peace had returned to the rookery. Birds were as thick as the leaves. Indeed, white prevailed over green. Those curlew near enough to see me kept wary watch. But for the most part their haunt might not have been invaded by man. I had no way to estimate their number. Half a mile of the stream bank, a hundred yards deep into the jungle, was a white mass of nesting and resting curlew! . . .

Presently I set about trying to get pictures, which, despite unexampled opportunities, I did not succeed in accomplishing to my satisfaction. Perhaps I took too much caution not to scare the curlew. And as they did not appear greatly to fear me, I selected a lofty tree, easy to climb, and soon sat astride a comfortable perch on the level with the tree crests. There had been much excitement among the curlew during my climb. From nearby they rose in flapping clouds, circled and soared and sailed. The strange crooning, moaning sound once more rose. As best I could I began to snap pictures. It was not so easy as it had appeared from below. Reloading my camera, I settled down motionless, to wait for exceptional pictures.

Precisely as before, the curlew soon returned to the trees near where I sat, and gradually quieted down. The hens worked back to their nests, and the males sat in white rows on every branch of every treetop I could see. By actual count there were twenty-three nests in the treetop I had chosen for my outlook. Only the nests farthest away from my perch were again visited by the owners. But in all the trees adjacent the curlew went back to setting. Birds alighted in my tree, a dozen feet from me, and when I moved to focus the camera on them they flew. I had to be content with photographing them a little farther away. Then when my second and last roll of film was finished I had, of course, wonderful opportunities. Curlew stood on the topmost branch, nine in a row, peering at me. They were really beautiful birds, long necked, long legged, and long billed, white as snow except for the tips of their wings, which were black, and in size they equalled a young turkey.—ZANE GREY, in "Tales of Southern Rivers."

Evening in Eden

And, from work
Now resting, blessed day and hallowed the seventh Day,
As resting on that day from all his work;
But not in silence holy kept: the harp
Had work, and rested not; the solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,
Tempered soft tunings, intermixed with voice
Choral or unison; of incense clouds,
Fuming from golden censers, hid the Mount.
Creation and the Six Days' acts they sung: . . .

So sung they, and the Empyrean rung
With halleluiahs. Thus was Sabbath kept.

—MILTON, in "Paradise Lost."

"The hearing ear"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OFTENTIMES, in the midst of their daily occupations, the silent voice of God speaks to men, showing them that something is to be done, or that something is to be left undone. Because they have "the mind of Christ," it is natural that God's children should be aware of His purpose; but being for the most part accustomed to think of themselves as apart from their creator, and finding in human consciousness no explanation of spiritual intuition, mortals often fail to follow it, and so miss the blessing which would certainly be theirs if the divine intuition were obeyed. Sometimes they feel they are at the moment too busy to attend; but when the other tasks, which seemed to them of more importance, are finished, the opportunity has gone by or the message has been forgotten.

What would have happened to the children of Israel, had Moses treated the call of God in such a manner? What would the result have been, had Joseph paid no heed to the heavenly intuition to take the young child into Egypt? We cannot tell what might have been their experience had they failed to obey God's guidance; but we know that the ways of God are infinite, and that no mortal can prevent their ultimate accomplishment. God's purposes are carried out because of the necessity of Truth to fulfill itself, as Jesus recognized when he said, "If these should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out."

This voice of God has sometimes been called conscience; at other times, inspiration or intuition. In the Bible it is plainly stated that "the Lord spake" unto this one or that one. It is the guidance of divine Mind which imparts the spiritual sense and makes apparent to receptive thought the human footsteps that must be taken to attain harmony. Prophets and apostles were awake to the necessity of listening for and obeying the voice of God; and in the measure of their preparedness or receptivity to Truth they were divinely guided.

To enable men to hear the voice of God is an aim of all religion. The more spiritual the religion, the more clearly it prepares thought for communion with Him who is infinite Spirit. "Acquaintance with the Science of being enables us to commune more largely with the divine Mind," Mrs. Eddy has pointed out on page 84 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." This is natural, because faith and spiritual understanding are necessary to all true communion. True Science, spiritual Science, is essentially that which can be spiritually understood. In the words of Solomon, "The hearing ear, and the seeing eye, the Lord hath made even both of them." "The hearing ear" is the ear described by Mrs. Eddy in the Glossary to Science and Health (p. 585) as "spiritual understanding." This "hearing ear" not only blesses him who hears, but enables him to send forth the word again with reflected power, the power of spiritual understanding.

How different becomes the atmosphere at any ordinary meeting when, in popular phrase, the speaker has caught the ear of his audience! When this point is reached, there is no effort to listen. The words go home; the message has a meaning. Why? Simply because there is a "hearing ear"; the listeners, whether they be two or two hundred, are thinking with the speaker, are giving to the spoken word the weight of their own arrested attention. When the spoken word is not merely a statement of temporary interest, but, as at a Christian Science service or lecture, is the exposition of the deep facts of spiritual being, then, through the "hearing ear" or spiritual perception, the audience is indeed receiving true thoughts, and the power of Truth is found to heal and to bless. The hearing ear is the awakened understanding piercing beyond the veil of material sense, which not only hears the voice of Truth, but impels one to obey the message which it brings.

In the first stanza of her poem "Feed My Sheep" (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 397, 398; Poems, p. 14) Mrs. Eddy writes,

"I will listen for Thy voice,
Lest my footsteps stray;
I will follow and rejoice
All the rugged way."

"Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only," writes the Apostle James. Hearing and doing—this is the practical Christianity of the first century, and this is the religion which Christian Science has come to reinstate. This Science is showing the world that all the commands of the Master can be heard and obeyed; and today, in a greater degree than they had formerly deemed possible, the students of Christian Science are responding to the call.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

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With Key to the Scriptures
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

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MARKET STILL DRIFTS TOWARD LOWER LEVEL

Crop Damage Factor Affecting Sentiment—Point Losses Fairly Common

NEW YORK (AP)—The drought appeared to have injured the bull pasturage in today's stock market, and the mid-week business statistics provided no relief.

Leading shares sagged 2 to 4 points or more as trading remained apathetic. Some market operators were said to have found the market too sluggish for successful trading and to have suspended activity.

The grain markets were again buoyant, and while some stock market interests endeavored to interpret the breaking of the depression in the wheat and corn markets bullishly, the stock market as a whole displayed considerable apprehension as to the effects of the extensive crop damage on autumn business prospects.

Steel Report Disappointing

The weekly steel trade reviews were disappointing. Iron Age stated that steel mill operations had dropped to 54 per cent of capacity, after holding at 56 for four weeks. This was contrary to the preliminary estimates yesterday, indicating slight improvement. Iron Age said the opinion still prevailed that a seasonable upturn would appear in a month or two.

Freight car loadings for the fourth week of July were reported as nearly 9000 cars under the previous week, and again at the lowest level for the period in eight years. F. W. Dodge Corporation's report of total building contracts east of the Rockies for July showed a drop of 44 per cent from July, 1929.

Pessimism Not Justified

Some of these statistics were regarded as representing water under the mill, and Wall Street believes that it may be a little early to look for a marked seasonal upturn in steel operations. In the meantime, a fair amount of good investment buying continued to flow into the market on recessions, and banking circles in general did not regard the outlook as justifying deep pessimism. Bankers said business has been paying off its borrowings in large volume, and putting itself on sound footing.

Such issues as U. S. Steel, American Can, Du Pont, Rock Island, Westinghouse Electric and Atchison lost two points or more, Atchison after selling up 4 in the morning. American Telephone, Union Pacific, Eastman, Allied Chemical, American Water Works, and Case lost 4 or more.

Diamond Match, recently a buoyant feature, tumbled more than 8. There were a few firm spots during the earlier hours of trading. Woolworth rising 2 and Davison Chemical 3 points.

Call money renewed at 2½ per cent for the first time since July 15, but easier money is expected within a few days.

The market was unable to brace itself against the meager volume of offerings until many leaders had been depressed to levels which invited supporting orders. Late quotations showed recoveries running to a point in some instances.

Park & Tilford was hammered down nearly 5 points to 10½ which contrasts with the year's high of 35¾. The closing was heavy.

Sales approximated 1,200,000 shares.

Bonds Are Dull

The bond market was dull and featureless today. Apathy toward fixed income securities extended to all sections of the list on the New York Stock Exchange. The price movement was narrowly upward.

Apparently the market was resting after its spurt yesterday when the rally in rails bonds lifted the general average to a new high mark for the year.

To avoid the congestion which developed in 1927 when syndicates held prices of new issues at offering figures while they were being distributed, several large bond houses in Wall Street are understood to have abandoned the practice of "price pegging." Support was withdrawn by the offering syndicate from the large German 5½ per cent loan in three weeks, and from the Austrian 7 per cent issue after two weeks.

The best inquiry for foreign bonds aided German 5½s and Italian 7s, with both slightly higher in early dealings. Copenhagen Telegraph 5s, and Milan City 6½s were other firm spots.

Liberty issues eased.

PICKWICK GREYHOUND EXPANSION PROGRAM

LOS ANGELES—Expansion program costing $1,000,000 embracing the purchase of several hundred miles of motor coach lines in Texas, and the investment of nearly $750,000 in a new depot and terminal facilities on the Southland Greyhound Lines, one of the Pickwick merger group, announced.

More than 400 miles of motor coach lines were added to 5100 miles previously operated by Southland Greyhound with the purchase of Old Spanish Trail coaches, operating between Pecos and San Antonio from R. C. Bowen & Associates.

This gives Pickwick a new direct transcontinental bus operation with western terminals at Los Angeles and San Diego and eastern at Corpus Christi and New Orleans.

YOSEMITE ACQUISITION

NEW YORK—Acquisition by Yosemite Holding Corporation of Joint Investors, Inc., a general management company, with assets over $1,750,000, is announced by Luther D. Thomas, president of Yosemite. This latest acquisition is the third major step in the Yosemite expansion program. Previously Yosemite had acquired Union Investors, Inc., and a substantial interest in British Type Investors, Inc., both general management investment companies.

MINNEAPOLIS-HONEYWELL NET

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company reports for the six months ended June 30, net of $58,618 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 31 cents a share on 189,950 no-par shares, compared with $293,538 or $1.54 a share on same share basis in the first half of 1929. Net sales totaled $1,794,485, compared with $2,042,832 in the first half of 1929. Balance sheet as of June 30, shows current assets of $3,677,229 and current liabilities $205,675.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

NEW YORK — Construction contracts awarded during July in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains amounted to $367,528,400, a decline of 39 per cent from $600,573,400 for the previous month and a decrease of 44 per cent from the total of $652,436,100 for July last year, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. For the first seven months this year new construction undertaken in the territory totaled $3,005,541,700, compared with $3,667,982,900 for the like period last year.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 6	Aug. 5
37⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	2400	21¼	26⅜	26⅜	21⅛
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Ru pf	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23⅜
1⅜	⅝	..	Ahumada	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
156⅜	103¼	3	Air Reduc	1400	117	115⅝	115⅞	117¼
36	6	2½	Airway El	400	17¾	17	17⅝	..
2½	1	..	Ajax Rubber	400	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
35¼	18	..	Alleghany	2700	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21⅞
107½	87	5½	All pf ww xxx	300	95	95	95	..
96¼	84⅞	5½	All pf xw xxx	100	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
343	232	6§	Allied Chem	300	268	266¼	266¼	270½
68	48⅛	3	Allis-Chal	1900	57¼	56¼	56¼	57
55½	27	..	Am Bosch	200	34½	34½	34½	35⅞
54⅜	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	400	40⅛	43⅞	45⅛	..
128	118	7	Am Brake pf	50	121¾	121¾	121¾	121
21¾	8⅜	..	Am Br Bov	900	17¾	17	17	17¾
80¾	60½	7	Am Br Bov pf	100	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	70½
156½	108¼	4	Am Can	21000	131⅛	127¾	127⅞	131½
147	140¼	7	Am Can pf	400	146¼	146	146¼	146
82½	42	4	Am Car & F	100	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	..
51¼	36¾	2§	Am Chicle	400	42¾	43½	43½	44¾
33	9¼	..	Am Com Alc	400	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	200	38	38	38	..
101⅞	56¼	..	Am & FPw	12800	73⅜	71½	71½	73½
101	95	6	Am & FP 6	50	99¼	99	¼	98
111½	106¼	7	Am & FP 7	200	108	108	108	108
33⅜	14	2	Am Hawaii	100	15	15	15	..
7	3⅛	..	Am Hide	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..
41⅞	31	3§	Am Ice	1500	35	34¼	34¼	34¾
87½	78¾	6	Am Ice pf	1000	80½	79¾	79¾	..
55⅞	28¾	2§	Am Int Corp	1400	34½	34¼	34¼	35½
4	1½	..	Am La France	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
105	43¼	8	Am Loco	200	44¼	44¼	44¼	44⅞
118½	90	7	Am Loco pf	400	93¼	93	93	93½
51⅞	30¼	1½	Am Metals	400	33	31⅝	32	31
80⅛	48⅛	..	Am News	50	57	55⅞	55⅞	..
95	65	7	Am Nat G pf	50	79	78	79	78
119⅞	72¾	1§	Am Pw&Lt	300	82	81½	81½	84½
107	99	6	Am P&L 6½	400	102⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Rad Stnd	5400	26⅛	25⅞	25¾	26¼
100⅞	48	2§	Am Roll Mill	1200	56¾	55½	56⅛	56⅜
67⅜	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	1600	63⅜	61½	61½	63½
26½	7¼	..	Am Seating	300	9	9	9	..
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	100	1½	1½	1½	..
79½	53	4	Am Smelt	400	68⅛	67⅞	67⅞	68⅝
52¼	35⅛	3	Am Stl Fndr	400	40½	40⅛	40½	40
116	110½	7	Am Stl F pf	20	112¼	111¼	111¼	..
69⅞	47	5	Am Sugar	100	53½	53½	53½	54
274¼	200⅛	9	Am TTel&T	10200	214¾	210¼	210¾	214⅛
124⅞	78⅛	1§	Am Wat W	2000	91¾	88⅛	88⅛	92⅞
20¼	7½	..	Am Wool	400	10	10	10	..
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
79⅞	50	6	Am Zinc pf	100	62	62	62	..
81½	44½	3½	Anaconda	2300	51	50½	50½	50⅝
51⅜	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41
29¼	19⅛	2	Arch Dan	100	22	22	22	22
83⅞	74¼	7	Armour D pf	100	75	75	75	76
8⅛	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	900	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
4⅜	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
65	55	7	Arm Ill pf	100	58	58	58	58
13¾	6	..	Arnold Cons	200	6½	6½	6½	..
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	700	34⅛	33	33	..
95¼	85	6	Asso DG 1pf	100	91	91	91	91
242½	194	10	Atchison	2800	211¼	214⅞	215	218⅞
103	102⅜	5	Atchison pf	400	105¾	105½	105½	105½
175½	145	10	Atl Coast L	100	150	150	150	151
51⅜	30½	1§	Atl Refin	1500	37¼	37	37	38
106	101	6	Atlas Pwd pf	10	102	102	102	..
27	20½	1§	Atlas Stores	1400	30¾	29¾	30¼	30½
8½	5	..	Atlas Tack	200	5	5	5	..
263¾	91	4§	Auburn Auto	500	122	121⅛	121¾	122½
103⅜	23¼	..	Auto Sales	1800	23⅜	2	21⅜	23¼
81¾	37	3	Auto Strop A	500	75	73½	73⅝	75
97⅜	42¾	..	Aviation	1200	6	6	6	6

—B—

38	19⅜	1¾	Baldwin	600	30⅝	28¾	29⅝	29
115	104½	7	Baldwin pf	30	109½	108	109½	..
122⅜	98¾	7	Balt & O	400	104¼	104	104⅛	104
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A	100	74	74	74	..
84½	63	3½	Bangor & A pf	100	74	74	74	..
116¼	109	7	Bangor & A pf	10	112½	112½	112½	112½
34	20½	2	Barnsdall A	400	23⅞	23¼	23½	23⅝
107	101¼	7	Beatrice pf	400	106	105¼	106	..
6⅞	2½	..	Belding H	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
57⅜	27⅝	2	Bendix	800	33¼	32	32	32½
110¼	75¾	6	Beth Steel	4200	83⅜	82	82⅜	83½
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	200	127⅜	127⅝	127⅝	127½
69	28¼	3§	Bohn Alum	100	33½	33½	33½	34
90⅜	60⅛	3	Borden	5200	79⅜	77⅞	77⅞	80
50½	23⅜	3	Borg Warner	400	30⅜	30	30	30½
112	84	4	Boston & Me	100	84½	84½	84½	85
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	3000	22⅞	22¼	22¼	22⅞
22¼	12½	..	Brockway	300	16	16	16	..
78⅜	58¾	4	Brkyn Man T	300	64⅛	64	64	64¼
119	113½	7	Brown Shoe	10	118	118	118	..
30⅝	13⅞	3	Bruns Balke	300	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
217⅞	191⅜	1	Bucyrus	400	23¼	23	23¼	23⅜
19⅜	7⅞	1	Budd Whe	400	9⅜	9	9⅛	9⅛
74	27½	1.60	Budd M	3000	33¾	32½	32⅝	34
51⅞	29⅛	1	Burroughs	100	33⅜	33¾	33¾	34⅜
48½	29¼	2½	Bush Terml	100	36½	36½	36½	..
110	69	7	Bush T deb	10	100½	102½	102½	..
118	105⅞	7	Bush Bldg pf	20	117	116½	117	..
39⅜	13¼	..	Butterick	100	17½	17½	17½	17¾
112⅞	66⅛	..	Byers	2300	72	71	71¼	72

—C—

77½	60¼	4	Calif Pack	100	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
2⅛	1	..	Callahan	100	1	1	1	..
20	17	2	Campbell	100	20	20	20	20
79⅞	48⅝	2	Calu & Ariz	100	55	55	55	55
75⅞	65	5	Canada Dry	800	65	64	64¼	64⅜
226⅜	181⅜	10	Can Pac	700	185	185	185	186
52¼	45⅝	..	Can Pac new wi	200	46⅜	46¼	46¼	46⅞
28¾	13	..	Capital Adm	100	16½	16½	16½	..
262¾	156½	6	Case Thresh	10500	197¼	191¾	191⅞	197
72¾	54	3	Caterpillar	1200	60½	58¾	59	61
60	9	..	Celotex	2800	13½	12⅞	13	13¼
33½	23⅞	1½	Cen Aguirre	400	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	..
65⅜	43⅛	6	Cerro de P	100	51	51	51	..
155⅞	51⅜	..	Cert-Teed	400	71½	68⅜	68⅞	71
241¾	171	10	Ches & Ohio	200	199½	198	198	187½
10	4¼	..	Chi & Alton	400	6⅞	6½	6¾	7
10⅜	4⅜	..	Chi & Alt pf	400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	7
47⅞	46¼	..	Ches & O new	300	47⅜	47	47	47⅞
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	200	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
26⅜	12¼	..	Chi M & S P	300	14	13⅞	14	14½
46¼	20½	..	Chi M & S P pf	20	33¾	29¾	29¾	32⅝
37	11¾	..	Chi Pneu	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
125½	55	7	Chi RI	1100	101	98	98	102
104⅛	98	6	Chi RI 6%	200	101	101	101	..
110⅜	103	7	Chi RI 7%	100	107½	107½	107½	107
32½	20	..	Chic Col O	100	20	20	20	20
67⅜	49½	2.40	Childs	100	53½	53½	53½	54½
43	24	3	Chrysler	2000	30	29¾	29¾	33
49	33	3.60§	City Ice	300	42⅝	42½	42½	..
98¾	83	6½	City Ice pf	110	84⅜	84¾	84⅞	84¾
13⅛	8⅝	½	City Stores	100	8⅞	6¾	6¾	6¾
101⅜	133¼	..	Coca Cola	100	177	175½	175½	177
64⅞	50	2½	Col Palm	100	58	58	58	..
35¾	14⅜	..	Collins&A	500	24½	21½	22	24½
62	73	7	Collins & A pf	100	86½	86½	86½	86½
101	77	..	Col Palm pf	1100	101	101	101	100½
77	36½	2	Colo F&I	1100	52¼	51¼	52	52⅜
67	58⅛	2§	Colum Gas	4500	63⅞	62¼	62¼	64⅛
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	100	109½	109½	109½	109
150	108	6	Col Carbon	200	136⅛	134¼	136⅛	136¾
37⅜	15⅜	.28	Col Graph	4800	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
40¾	22⅝	2	Com Cred	700	28½	26	26	26½
25¼	22¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	10	23½	23½	23½	..
44⅜	21⅝	..	Com Cred A	200	36¼	36	36	..
5⅞	2⅜	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	3200	37½	36	36¼	36⅝
58	20¼	1	Com Sol	5700	26⅜	25⅝	25⅞	26½
20¼	12⅜	.60	Commwith So	7000	14	13¾	13¾	14
104¾	89	6	Comwlth So pf	200	101⅞	101½	101¾	101½
19¾	10⅛	..	Conzoleum	600	12¾	12½	12½	..
27⅞	15⅜	2	Con Film	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19
28¼	18	2	Con Film pf	100	21	20⅛	20⅜	..
136⅞	96⅜	4	Con Gas	10400	108½	106½	106¾	108⅞
103⅝	50½	5	Con Gas pf	200	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝	102⅞
62	49	6	Con Ry C pf	100	53	53	53	..
2	⅞	..	Con Textile	100	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
22½	11⅜	1.20	Container A	300	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	14¼
8½	3¾	..	Container B	200	5	5	5	5
52½	18½	..	Cont Bak A	200	24⅝	24	24⅝	..
7	3⅜	..	Cont Bak B	200	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3⅝
94⅞	66¼	8	Cont Bak pf	100	72	72	72	72
71⅜	50⅛	2½	Cont Can	2800	59½	56¾	56¾	59¾
37⅜	10¼	..	Cont Dia Fib	100	19¾	18¾	18¾	..
8¼	3¾	..	Cont Motors	100	4	4	4	4
30½	18⅜	..	Cont Oil	2600	21⅛	20⅜	20⅝	21⅝
46⅞	20	1	Cont Shares	1000	24⅛	23¾	23¾	24¼
113⅜	87½	3§	Corn Prod	2600	93¾	90½	91¾	93⅜
23	15½	2§	Coty	3000	21½	20⅝	20⅞	21¼
35¾	25½	2§	Cream of Wh	100	31½	31½	31½	..
58⅜	32	..	Crown Cork	700	52	51	51	52½
117	104	7	Crucible pf	10	111	111	111	111
19½	9	..	Cuba Co	100	13½	13½	13½	13
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	100	40	40	40	40
14⅞	6½	..	Curtiss Wr	1600	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
19¾	8⅝	..	Curtiss Wr A	2700	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
90½	55	3½§	Cutler	100	61½	61½	61½	61½

—D—

42⅝	24⅝	..	Davison	..	26¾	25⅛	26¾	27⅛
181	146	9	Ded & Hud	100	158⅛	158⅛	158⅛	158½
255¾	195⅜	8	Det Edison	200	218	218	219	219
240	139	8	Diamond M	500	233⅛	233	230	238¾
9⅜	6¾	1	Dome Mines	300	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
145¼	95¾	4§	Dupont	3300	116⅛	113½	113½	116
121	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	119	119	119	119
103½	100	5	Duquesne pf	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	..

—E—

255½	175¾	5§	East Kodak	1900	212	209	211¾	214
37¼	19⅛	3	Eaton Axle	1700	25	24½	24⅝	24¾
114⅞	55⅛	6	Elec Auto Lt	120	78	76¼	76½	79⅜
9⅜	3¼	..	Elec Boat	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
103½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	5000	71	68¾	69¾	71⅜
112	105	7	Elec P&L pf	100	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
100⅞	100½	..	El P&L 6 pf	100	100⅜	101⅛	100⅝	100⅝
104⅜	94½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	..
50⅜	39¾	2½	Equit Bldg	100	45¼	45¼	45¼	..
63¾	35⅛	..	Erie	400	41⅛	41¼	41¼	41⅛
43⅜	10⅜	4	Eureka Vac	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
20¼	6½	2½§	Evans Auto L	800	8½	8½	8½	8⅝

—F—

39¾	7	..	Fairbanks pf	10	13	13	13	13
100½	96½	7	Fed M&S pf	100	98¼	99¼	98¼	..
12¼	7½	.80	Fed Motor T	200	8½	8½	8½	8¼
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	400	34½	34¼	34½	34⅝
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	300	2½	2¼	2⅜	2¼
21	6¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	20	7⅞	7½	7½	9
104½	60½	2	Foster & Wh	400	83⅜	86½	86½	88¼
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	400	46¾	45⅜	45¾	46⅛
55½	37	4§	Freeport Tx	300	45⅝	44¾	44¾	45½
80	75	6	Fuller 2pf	50	75	75	75	..

—G—

80	67	5	Gamewell	100	69	69	69	..
117⅞	78¼	4§	Gen Am Tk	400	87¾	86¼	86¼	86½
38½	16¾	1	Gen Bronze	200	19	18½	19	19
74¾	32	4	Gen Cable A	100	39	39	39	..
95⅜	60⅛	1.60	Gen Elec	2200	72¼	70¼	70⅜	72⅝
61¼	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	2500	55¼	54⅞	55	54¾
18⅝	8	.30	Gen G&E A	2100	9¾	9½	9½	9½
95	89	6	Gen Mills pf	100	91	91	91	91
97⅝	92⅜	5	Gen Mot pf	300	97¾	97¼	97⅝	97¾
54¼	37½	3§	Gen Motors	30400	46¾	45⅞	46¼	46⅝
45⅝	34½	2.62	Gen Pal Ed	100	36	36	36	..
11¼	3⅝	..	Gen Theatres	100	33¾	33	33¼	33¾
106⅞	75½	5	Gen Ry Sig	100	80	80	80	80
19⅜	11⅛	..	Gen Realty	200	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11⅞
100	83	6	Gen Realty pf	100	87	87	87	..
87	58⅛	4§	Gen Refrac	200	77¼	76	76	75¼
106⅛	58	5§	Gillette	9100	81¾	79⅞	79½	80⅛
20⅞	10⅜	..	Gimbel Br	400	11⅞	11¼	11¼	11⅜
38	15½	2§	Glidden pf	2600	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
105½	91	1	Glidden pf	10	95	95	95	..
19	8¼	..	Gobel (Adolf)	1900	9¼	9	9	9¼
47⅞	34½	2½	Gold Dust	4000	41⅛	40⅜	40¾	40½
118¼	101	..	Gold & Stock	20	118¼	118¼	118¼	..
58½	22¼	4	Goodrich	1700	25⅞	24⅜	24⅝	25½
96⅞	54⅞	5	Goodyear	500	63½	63⅛	63⅝	63¾
102¼	90	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	95½	95	95	99
13⅜	5⅜	..	Graham-P	200	6½	6¼	6½	6½
59⅞	18	3	Granby	100	24½	24½	24½	25
52	30	1	Grand Silver	200	41⅛	41	41	41½
20⅜	10	..	Grand Union	300	16	16	16	16¼
44	34¾	3	Grand Union pf	100	43¼	43½	43½	43¼
102	71¾	5	Grt Nor pf	200	81⅞	81½	81⅞	81½
25⅞	18	2.25	Grt Nor Ore	400	20¼	20	20	21
34½	18⅝	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	19	18⅞	18⅞	19
28	12¼	..	Grtby Cru	6400	16¼	15½	15¾	15½
80	37⅛	7	Gulf Stl 1pf	300	38	37	38	33

—H—

38	26	1½	Hack Wt	20	35½	35½	35½	36
23¼	12⅜	..	Hahn Dept Store	500	17⅜	16¾	16¾	17¼
86½	71½	6½	Hahn Dept pf	100	82	82	82	82
23¼	20½	2	Hartman A	400	20½	19½	19½	21⅛
20	10⅛	1.20	Hartman B	3300	10	8¾	9	10⅛
17¾	7⅜	..	Hayes Body	100	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
123¾	117	7	Herc P pf	60	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¼
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	100	96¾	96¾	96¾	96½
108¾	83½	4§	Hershey pf	100	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
108½	104¼	6	Hershey pf	100	107½	107½	107½	..
116⅞	53¼	10a	Houston Oil	4000	86⅛	84	85	86
64½	40	4	Household F pf	100	63½	63½	63½	63⅝
41⅞	25⅛	4§	Howe Sound	100	29	29	29	..
53⅜	41	3½	Hud Man	100	46¼	46¼	46¼	..
62⅞	25⅜	5	Hudson Mot	1200	34¼	33	33	34⅜
26⅜	13	2§	Hupp Motors	500	14¼	14¼	14¼	13¾

—I—

136¾	113¼	7	Ill Central	1500	117¼	116	116½	118½
81	73⅜	4	Ill Cen LL	2000	81	81	81	..
32	19⅜	2	Ind Oil&G	1100	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21⅞
17	4½	..	Indian Mot	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
28⅜	8¾	..	Indian Refin	100	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅞
30⅞	12½	2	Inspiration	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
17⅜	10¼	.25	Insuran Sh	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
8½	4½	..

WOOL MART CONTINUES UNSETTLED

Slight Advance in Delaines —Trade Now in Quiet Period

The market for wool and wool textiles is still somewhat unsettled, especially with reference to the finished fabric. Evidently the strong position occupied by the raw material helped to steady fabric prices.

The current week so far has yielded comparatively little business in the local market.

Efforts to advance wool prices have proven to be almost futile. Manufacturers evidently have not enough business in sight to warrant their paying higher prices for the raw material. There has been a fractional advance in fine Ohio and eastern Pennsylvania delaines, however, which are getting reasonably well cleared from the market. Sales have been made of very choice wools at 32 cents, a rise of a half-cent, and good wools have been sold freely at 31 cents, with 30 cents a minimum.

Demand for French Wools

The bulk of the business being done is still for the fine and fine medium wools of the French combing type, for the best of which 72 to 73 cents is being paid. Fine clips running uniformly long in staple and fine in grade, such as Wyoming and Texas 12-months wools, have been sold generally in the clean range of 73 to 75 cents.

Topmaking wools of the fine type are quoted around 70 cents for good wools with average wools of the New Mexican type bringing 2 to 3 cents less, clean basis. California northern 12-months wools continues to sell moderately at 65 to 67 cents for good to choice wools, and at around 63 cents, clean basis, for average wools.

Medium wools have been in better request. There has been a fair demand even for three-eighths combing wool on the part of two or three of the larger worsted makers, and these wools have been sold on the clean basis of 60 to 63 cents, clean, for good to choice territory wool and from 29 to 31 cents for good to choice Ohio and Michigan wools.

Quarter Bloods Selling

Quarter-blood combings have been sold to a fair extent, also, at 30 to 31 cents for Ohio-Michigan and similar bright wools, and for 55 to 58 cents for good to choice territory quarter combings. Recent sales of low quarter combing have been made in territory wools at 48 to 50 cents, clean basis.

Woolen wools have continued rather slow of sale. Very good double A scoured wools have been sold in the last few days at 77 to 78 cents. Some fine A's have been sold at about 70 cents, and A's at 60 to 65 cents for good wools. B supers of good character are quoted at about 55 cents and B lambs at 50 to 52 cents.

Noils continue rather slow with quotations for good domestic types ranging from 55 cents for fine down to 40 to 42 cents for good to high quarters.

Primary Markets Quiet

Foreign markets, especially those of Europe, both in England and on the Continent are entering the holiday period. The Bradford market is rather more cheerful than it has been, however, in consequence of the settlement of the textile strike there, and the possibility now that deliveries can be guaranteed on orders.

The primary markets are generally quiet abroad, and there is little wool left now in the primary market of the United States.

Further openings of lightweight goods by various independent mills more than ever emphasize the closeness with which the mills are figuring prices, not only to each other's prices but also with respect to the possible margin of profit.

Mohair is still slow, and prices are hardly changed. Some low mohair has been sold on a basis of 35 to 36 cents.

CHAIN SYSTEM SALES

McCLELLAN STORES

	1930	1929	Inc. %
July sales	$1,905,996	$1,728,085	10.3
7 mos	11,508,612	10,728,172	7.2

Old stores during July showed a sales increase of 2 per cent.

BICKFORDS, INC.

	1930	1929	Inc. %
July sales	$4.68.052	$423,370	10.5
7 months	3,335,932	3,006,716	10.9

McCRORY STORES CORP.

	1930	1929	Inc.%
July	$3,122,217	$3,299,523	*5.4
Seven months	22,532,319	22,325,272	0.9

*Decrease.

S. S. KRESGE CO.

	1930	1929	Dec.%
July sales	$10,682,426	$11,686,639	6.8
7 months	78,340,038	79,331,098	1.2

MACK TRUCKS EARNINGS

Mack Trucks, Inc., reports for the quarter ended June 30 net profit of $1,409,924 after depreciation, estimated federal taxes, etc., equal to $1.85 a share on the 763,320 no-par shares of common, compared with $490,709, or 64 cents a share on 763,320 shares, in the preceding quarter and $2,461,541, or $3.28 a share on 755,625 shares, in the June quarter of 1929. For the six months ended June 30 net profit was $1,900,633, equal to $2.49 a share on 763,320 shares, compared with $3,911,128, or $5.17 a share on 755,625 shares, in the first half of the previous year.

REPUBLIC STEEL ORDERS

YOUNGSTOWN—Republic Steel Corporation orders for July were larger than June, notwithstanding the Independence Day shutdown and extensive curtailment of automobile output. Although the increase was not large, it is regarded by Republic officials as an indication of a turn in the steel market. A steady tin plate business and increased orders for pipe were factors in the more favorable showing for July.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad reports for the six months ended June 30 net income of $9,231,000 after taxes and charges, equal to $5.40 a share on the 1,708,391 shares of stock, compared with $12,418,787, or $7.27 a share, in the first half of 1929. June net income was $1,222,264 after taxes and charges, compared with $1,011,320 in June, 1929.

MODERATE HARDWARE DEMAND

The current hardware demand is moderate in character, according to reports received from leading market centers, Hardware Age says in its weekly market summary. The majority of dealers appear to have adopted a conservative purchasing policy and are biding their time until the usual mid-summer lull passes.

UTILITIES HYDRO & RAILS SHARES

Utilities Hydro & Rails Shares Corporation net gain from Nov. 4, 1929, to July 17, 1930, after federal taxes and expenses, and including market value of stock dividends received as of July 17, 1930, is $64,466, leaving a surplus gain July 17, 1930, of $22,223 after payment of the July 1 dividend of $25,443.

MACK TRUCK NET

Mack Truck had net profit of $1,900,633 in the first half, equal to $2.49 a share, compared with $3,911,128, or $5.17 a share, in the first half of 1929. Second-quarter net profit was $1,409,924, or $1.85 a share, compared with $2,461,541, or $3.28, in the like quarter a year ago.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Am Straus 5½s '43	100	100
Albany PWP 6s	93½	93½
Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100½
Alleghany 5s '49	99½	99½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	97¾	97¾
Am F Pow 5s	88¾	88¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106¾	106½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	98	98
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	78	78
Am Met 5½s	97	97
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅝	102½
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103¾
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	165	165
Am T & T col 5s '46	106¼	106
Am T & T 6s	106⅞	106¼
Am T & T sf 5s '60	105⅞	105⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	108½	108⅜
Am Type Found cv '40	104⅜	104⅜
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101⅛	101⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅛	92⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	82¾	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	96½	96⅜
Atch T&SF 4½s	131¼	129
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	94⅜	94⅜
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	107	107
B&O 1st 4s '48	96¼	96¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	104	104
B&O cv 4½s	101¾	101½
B&O 1st 5s ct '47	105⅝	105⅜
B&O 5s series D	103¾	103¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	107
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	105	105
B&M '55	99⅜	99⅜
Boston & Me 3s '67	100	100
Boston & NY Air Line 4s '55	85½	85½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	35	35
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98⅞
Buff T&P 4½s '57	93⅜	93⅜
Bush Term con 5s '55	100	100
Cal ePt cv 5s '39	100	100
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	104	104
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97⅞	97¾
Can Nat Ry Oct 5s	104¼	104¼
Can North deb6½s '46	117	117
Can North sf 7s '40	111¾	111⅜
Can Pacific deb 4s	89⅞	89⅝
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	100⅜	100⅜
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	105	105
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104⅝	104⅜
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	111⅜	111⅜
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100½	100⅜
Ches & O cv 4½s '30 B	99¾	99¾
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	77	77
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	73	73
Chi Gt West 4s '59	72½	72½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	85⅜	85⅜
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Chi Railway 5s '27	82	82
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	98	98
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	115¾	115¾
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	91½	91⅜
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	105	105
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	99¾	99¾
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	101½	101½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101	101
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97	97
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	98	98
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	102½	102½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	94⅜	94⅜
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Crown Tel 6s	97¼	97
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103	103
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	98¾	98¾
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	93	93
Detroit Ed 5s '49	105⅞	105⅞
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	93¼	93⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	101½	101½
Edith Rock 6s	102¾	102¾
Erie gen lien	82¼	81¾
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	96¾	96¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	64¾	64⅞
Gen Cable 5½s '47	98¾	98⅛
Gen Baking 5½s	93	96¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Theater 6s	95½	95½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	93⅛	93⅛
Grand Tk y Can 7s '40	111⅛	111
Hudson Coal 5s '62	65¾	65¾
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	81⅞	81½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅜	102⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅜	105⅜
Ill Cen 4s '66	93½	93⅛
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	100
Ind Limestone 6s '46	77¼	77¼
Inter Match Corp rcts '47	99⅞	99½
Inter ap Trans rfg 5s '66	67½	67½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68	67⅛
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	51	51
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	89	88½
Int & Gt Nor 6s '62	103¾	103¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	88½	88½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	91	91
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	110½	110
Int Tel & Tel 5s '49	97¾	97½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	96¾	96¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	102	101⅞
Keith 6s '46	80½	80½
Kentucky Cen 4s '87	93½	93⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
L'Autaro 6s '54	83½	82¾
Lehigh Val con 4½s '2003	90⅞	90½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '44	80	80
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100	100
L&N uni 4s '40	97	96¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	50	50
Manila Sol 4s '59	66	66
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	92½	92½
Met Ed 4½s	99⅞	99⅞
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	104½	104½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101⅝	101½
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	88⅜	88½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	79½	78¾
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100¾	100¾
Montana ower rfg 5s '43	103¼	103¼
Montana Power 5s A '62	102¾	102¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	83⅞	83⅞
Murray Body 6½s '34	99½	99½
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	99	98⅞
N E T & T 5s '52	107¼	107¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108	108
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	98	98
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107⅜	107⅜
N Y Chi & St L 6s '32	102¾	102¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114⅝	114⅝
NY NH&H 4½s '67	94½	94½
NY NH&H deb 6s '40	106	106
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	122	122
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100½	100½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	108	108
NY Westchester & B 4½s '46	89	88¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103½
Nor Am Ed 5s C	99	99
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	99⅜	99⅜
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	108
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	66	66
Otis Steel 6s '41	102¾	102¾
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100½	100
Penn R R con 4½s '60	102¾	102½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	101½	101¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	109¾	109¾
Pere Marq 5s '56	104⅞	104⅞
Pere Marq 4½s	104⅞	104⅞
Pere Marq 4½s	100¼	99⅞
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	96¼	96
Phil Co 5s '67	101	100⅝
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	102	102
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104	104
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99¼	99¼
ProvSlle 7st	74	74
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	93½	93⅛
Pub Svc E & G 5s '70	100½	100½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	98¾	98⅜
StL & S F 4s A '50	91½	91½
St L & S F 4½s '78	93½	93⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	102¼	102¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	45	45
Seabd A L con 6s '45	51½	51½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96¾	96¾
Shell Union 5s '47	97¾	97¾
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¼	104¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102⅛	102⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	102¾	102¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	102¾	102¾
So Colo Pow 6s '47	105	105
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	94⅞	94⅞
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	100	99⅞
So Pac Oregon A 4½s '77	99⅛	99¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	90⅜	90⅜
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123¾	123¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104½	104½
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	99⅜	99¼
Tenn Cen 6s	95½	95½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅞	106⅞
Tex Corp 5s '44	104¼	104¼
Third Ave 5s '37	96	96
Third Ave adj 5s '60	29	29⅞
Trap Rock 6s	99⅝	99⅝
Union Oil 5s rct ww	100½	100½
Union Pacific 4s '68	64¾	64¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100⅜	100⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	83	83
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	101	101
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	8½	8½
Warner Bros 6s	94	93¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105¼	105¼
West Shore 4s 2361	91	91
Western Maryland 4s '52	86	86
Western Maryland 5½s '77	99¾	99¾
Western Pac 5s A '46	98½	98½
Western Un 5s '60	104⅝	104⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102¼	102¼
Wilkesbr & East 1st 5s '42	100	100
Youngstown 5s	103¼	103¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open High	Low	Aug 6	Aug 5
3½s '47	100.19	100.19	100.19	100.31
1st 4¼s '47	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.6
4th 4¼s '38	102.31	103.00	102.31	103.00
US 3⅜s '43	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20
US 4½s '52	112.25	112.25	112.25	112.26

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102.8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	85½	85¾
Argentine 5½s '62	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99	98⅝
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	99	98½
Australia 5s '55	89	88½
Aust 7s ct	93¼	93¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	104¼	104¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96⅛	96⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	103⅞	103⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '56	109¾	109¾
Berlin 6s '58	91⅜	91⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	92	90
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	91⅝	91⅝
Bolovia 7s '69 ct	72	72
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '58	71½	71½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	88⅛	88
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	75	75
Brazil (US) 8s '41	100½	100½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	80½	80½
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	101⅜	101⅜
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	89¼	89¼
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	98	97¾
Chilean Loan 7s	95	94½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	90⅛	90⅛
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	91	90½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	90¼	90¼
Chile (Rep) ct '63	90¼	90⅛
Colombia (Rep) 6s Jan	78⅞	78⅞
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	92½	92¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	99	99
Coph'n Tel 5s '54	96	95¾
Coph'n S S Co 6s	100¼	100¼
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	86⅛	86⅛
Danish Mun 8s A '46	110	110
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	93½	93½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	101½	101½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	97⅞	97⅞
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99¾	99¾
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	108¼	108¼
French Nat SS 7s '49	104	104
French (Rep) 7s '49	119⅞	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125	125
Germ Cen AgBk 6s July '60	84	84
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	83	83
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	93½	93⅛
Germ G E 7s '45	105¾	105¾
Graz 8s '54	100	100
Greek 6s '68	85½	85½
Hungary (King) 7½s '444	100½	100½
Irish Free State 5s '60	100¼	100
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95¾	95¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	99⅞	99⅞
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	94?	94
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	100¼	100⅛
Jap 5½s	92¼	92¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97⅜	97⅜
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105⅛	105
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '57	85¾	85¾
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	97½	97½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	106⅞	106¼
Marseilles (City) 6s' 34	106¼	106¼
Meridionale El 7s '57	95¾	95¾
Mex 4s small A '04	12¾	12¾
Mex 4s small A '10	13½	13½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91	91
Minas 6½s '58	70	70
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¼	102⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	104½	104½
Norway (King) 6s '52	102½	102¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	90¾	90¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	97½	97½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	103¾	103¾
Paris-Lyons intc ctf 7s '58	105½	105½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103⅛	103⅛
Peru 6s '60	72	72
Poland 7s '47	84⅝	84⅝
Rep Pan 5s	93⅞	93¾
Rhine West '55 ww	90½	90½
Rio de Jan (City) 6½s '53	71	70¼
Rio de Jan (City) 8s '46	96¾	96¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	65	65
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	76¾	76¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	94	93½
Sao 5s rct	90⅛	90⅛
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	91¼	91¼
Saxon State 6½s '46	91½	90¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	97	96¼
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	106	106
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	105⅝	105⅝
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '52	100	100
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100	100
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	77¼	77¼
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	88⅞	88⅞
Tyrol 7s '52	91½	91½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	100⅜	100⅜
U K G Br & 5½s '37	105½	105½
Unterelbe 6s '53	85½	85½
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	95¾	94¾
Warsaw 7s '58	74½	74½
Westphalia El 6s '53 ww	90¼	90⅜
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	97	97

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 6	Aug. 5
40 Am & Cont	18	18	17½	
206 Am Found	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11½
249 Am T&T	214¼	210½	210½	213¼
75 Amoskeag	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1500 Andes Pet	.52	.25	.32	.30
900 Arcadian	.30	.30	.30	.30
100 Ariz Com	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
132 Bos El	78½	78	78	78
10 Bos & Alb	185½	185½	185½	185½
18 B&M A sta	76	76	76	
125 B&M pr pf	108	108	108	108
100 Bos Prop	24	24	24	
1040 Cred All	10	9⅝	10	9¼
110 Cr C & Int	12⅛	11¾	11¾	
390 East SS	27¼	26½	27	
5 E Butte	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
80 E G&Fuel	30½	30¼	30¼	
58 E G&F pf	95	95	95	95
58 E G&F prpf	82	81¼	81¼	81¼
245 Edison Elec	261	257½	259	261
10 Gen Alloy	10	10	10	10
100 Georgian	4	4	4	4¼
95 Gilchrist	9	9	9	9¾
200 Hathaway B	17⅜	17½	17½	17¾
45 Kidder Pbdy	89	89	89	
100 Loew's Thea	9	9	9	
35 Mass Util	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
10 Nash	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	36⅛
40 NE Tel	144	144	144	144½
65 Pac Mills	22½	22½	22½	
35 Pocahontas	15¼	15	15¼	
150 Pub Util	19½	19⅜	19½	19⅛
55 Quincy Min	16	15⅞	16	16
60 Ry & Lt	72	71½	72	71½
15 St Mary Ld	13	13	13	13⅛
395 Shawmut	17½	17¼	17½	17
5 So Sur	10	10	10	
20 Stone Web	82	82	82	83⅞
30 Suli Mach	45	45	45	45
25 Swift Inter	34	34	34	
80 Swift & Co	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	30
125 Tower Mfg	1½	1½	1½	
100 Un Twist D	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25
342 Uni Found	17⅞	17½	17½	17½
75 Uni Shoe	66	66	66	67⅞
10 US&El Pow	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
230 Util Hyd	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
225 Utah Apex	1⅞	1½	1⅝	
150 Venez H	3½	3	3	3¼

BONDS

$1000 Amoskeag 6s	79	79	79	
21000 Can Int 6s	90	90	90	
3000 E Mass 4½s	35½	35½	35½	35½
1000 Follans 5s	96	96	96	

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Aug. 6	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.09¾	$.99⅝	$1.41¾
Corn, 2 yellow	1.18⅛	1.04¾	1.15⅜
Oats, 2 white	.54⅝	.46⅛	.59
Flour	5.50	5.25	7.50
Beef, family	23.50	23.50	30.00
Pork	30.50	30.50	32.00
Lard	.1140	.1025	.1250
Cotton, mid up	.1290	.1245	.1895
Zinc	.0450	.0475	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	31.00	31.00	36.00
Copper	.1100	.1100	.1800
Tin	.3010	.2965	.4676
Rubber	.1062½	.1087½	.2050
Sugar	.0460	.0470	.0550
Lead	.0550	.0525	.0675
Print Cloth	.0425	.0425	.0525

DIAMOND MATCH CO

The Diamond Match Company reports, for the six months ended June 30, 1930, consolidated net income after all charges, including depreciation, amortization, and federal taxes, of $1,426,137, equivalent to $8.39 a share on 170,000 shares. As consolidated earnings were not reported a year ago, no comparison is available. The parent company only in the six months ended June 30, 1930, earned net of $890,695 after all charges, equivalent to $5.24 a share on 170,000 shares. This compares with net in the corresponding period a year ago of $825,004, or $4.71 a share, on 175,000 shares. Consolidated balance sheet as of June 30, 1930, shows current assets of $28,478,165 and current liabilities of $1,232,873, leaving working capital of $27,245,165.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE NET

The White Sewing Machine Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $20,595 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to 20 cents a share on 100,000 no-par shares of $4 preferred, compared with $161,174, or $1.61 a share, on the preferred a year before. The net for the quarter ended June 30 was $1645 after above charges, equal to 1 cent a share on the preferred, compared with $18,950, or 19 cents a share, on the preferred in the preceding quarter, and $241,763 or 70 cents a share on 200,000 no-par common shares after preferred dividend requirements in the June quarter of 1929.

CARLOADINGS OFF

WASHINGTON — Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended July 26 totaled 919,349 cars, the car service division of the American Railway Association announced. This was a decrease of 8907 cars under the preceding week and a reduction of 183,204 cars below the like week in 1929. Miscellaneous freight loadings for the week of July 26 totaled 354,935 cars, 73,842 cars under the like week in 1929.

WARNER BROS. PICTURES

H. M. Warner, president of Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., on his return from a six-weeks' trip to Europe, said that American motoin picture producers are doing a good business abroad. He declined to make any statement as to the foreign business or plans or the domestic business of his company. Directors of the company meet tomorrow for dividend action.

MUNSINGWEAR INCOME

Munsingwear, Inc., reports for the six months ended June 30 net of $207,242 applicable to holdings of Munsingwear, Inc., equivalent to $1.15 a share on 180,000 no-par shares, compared with $472,360, or $2.36 a share on 200,000 shares, in the first half of 1929.

WALDORF SYSTEM, INC.

	1930	1929	Inc %
July sales	$1,250,239	$1,259,934	*.77
7 months sales	9,259,511	9,146,135	1.24

*Decrease.

A Window in Wall Street

FURTHER READJUSTMENT?

That further readjustments in the business structure will be moderate is the opinion of The Brookmire Economic Service, Inc. To quote: "We do feel that the downward plunge is over; (2) any further decline will be moderate; and that (3) business is now near the bottom. Of more significance than timing the extreme low point is forecasting the time for the beginning of definite and substantial recovery. We do not expect this before the fourth quarter. On the basis of preliminary figures it now appears that the July decline will bring our index down to about 83 per cent of normal. This approaches the depression level reached in 1921. There is no assurance now that July will prove to be the final bottom. Of the factors contributing to the decline in July, reduction in automobile output is most important. It is probable that not more than 220,000 cars were produced in July. This is a sufficiently drastic decline to permit some recovery in following months. But of the other major industries none appears to have undergone sufficient correction."

INTERESTING ANYHOW

The report that John J. Raskob may be made chairman of the board of Warner Bros. Pictures does not have to be true to be interesting. Such an occurrence would place the du Pont interests in close touch with the management of Warner Pictures, and the du Ponts are said to be interested in Warner as an outlet for du Pont film.

GLEAMING CARGOES

San Francisco may still enjoy the spectacle of harbor waters afire with sunset splendor, but so far as French finance is concerned, the Golden Gate has moved to New York. The latest shipment of gold to France from this port totaled $10,000,000 and brought the aggregate for the present movement to $53,000,000.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

	Bid	Asked
Amer & Gen Sec 6% pf	41	..
do A	15	..
do B	3	..
Am-Can Util Corp	8	10
do pt pf	33	35
Am Insuranstocks un	13	15½
Am & Con Corp	17	19
Assoc Std Oil Stocks A	10⅜	11⅛
Atlantic Secur pf	43	46
do warrants	½	..
INDUSTRY		
Basic Industrial Shares	8⅛	8⅞
Am Founders Corp	11½	12½
do 6% 1st pf	42	46
do 6% 2nd pf	24	..
do 7% 1st pf	47½	51½
do conv pf	84	..
do war	1	..
British Type Inv	10¼	11½
Century Shares	47	49
Chain Store Inv Corp	1	2½
do pf	70	..
Chain & Gen Eq 6½% pf	60	67
Chartered Investors	22	25
do pf	78	80
Chicago Corp	11	13
Colonial Invest Corp	24½	25

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ROBINS' RALLY BEATS GIANTS

Hold Their Advantage Over Champion Cubs, Who Also Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	63	41	.606
Chicago	60	43	.587
New York	58	46	.558
St. Louis	52	50	.509
Pittsburgh	50	50	.500
Boston	49	56	.467
Cincinnati	44	56	.440
Philadelphia	34	68	.333

RESULTS AUG. 5

Boston 6, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 9, New York 8.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

Brooklyn held its advantage over Chicago in the National League race on Aug. 5 by winning from the New York Giants, 9 to 8, while the Cubs were scoring a victory over the St. Louis Cardinals, 5 to 4. In the remaining contest, the Boston Braves again defeated Philadelphia, this time by 6 to 2. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati were not scheduled to play.

It was a brilliant battle that the Robins won from the Giants and was not decided until the tenth inning. Going into the ninth, Manager Robinson's players were leading 6 to 1, but a five-run rally by the New Yorkers tied the score. The Giants sent home two more runs in the first of the tenth, but the Robins did better and scored three. Al Lopez had a perfect day at bat for Brooklyn, getting three hits. Bill Terry starred at the plate for the Giants, making five hits in six times up, a homer, double and three singles. Frederick drove out a home run for the Robins.

The Cubs launched an attack in the ninth inning which netted them three runs, enough to go ahead of the Cardinals. Hack Wilson's thirty-sixth home run of the season featured the rally and came with one man on base. Malone and Teachout divided the work in the box, the latter being the winner. Frank Frisch did the best hitting for the Cardinals when he drove out a triple and home run. Hafey also hit a homer for the losers.

Fred Frankhouse was given perfect support by the Braves in the field and at bat, and he quite easily defeated the Phillies. He allowed only six hits, kept well scattered throughout the nine innings. Welsh, with a double and two singles, was the winner's most consistant batter, while Richbourg, Berger and Cronin contributed long triples. Elliott and Phillips pitched for the losers, the first named being the loser. Hurst made Philadelphia's only extra-base hit, a double. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Brooklyn	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	3	—	9	14	0
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	2	—	8	16	3

Batteries—Luque, Heimach, Phelps and Lopez; Mitchell, Chaplin, Pruett, Heving, Walker and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Phelps. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Moran, Clarke and Reardon. Time—2h. 53m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	—	5	6	0
St. Louis	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	8	2

Batteries—Malone, Teachout and Hartnett; Hallahan, Rhem, Haines and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Teachout. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Quigley, Stark and Klem. Time—2h. 3m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	x	—	6	14	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	2	6	0

Batteries — Frankhouse and Spohrer, Cronin; Elliott, Phillips and McCurdy, Rensa. Losing pitcher—Elliott. Umpires—Donohue, McGrew and Rigler. Time—1h. 52m.

Cecil Smith to Be Tried Out at Back

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With the arrival of Cecil Smith in the line-up, the selection committee of the United States Polo Association is now in a position to start the third part, which might be called the elimination section, of the preparations for the international polo matches against Great Britain for the Westchester Cup, now only a month away. Even during the second, or try-out section, several of the candidates have been practically eliminated already, but there remain quite a number which are still under consideration for the places.

Officially, every member of the listed 14 is a possibility, but already Stewart B. Iglehart, James P. Mills, W. Averill Harriman, and now James C. Rathborne, stand little or no chance of being on the four which will ride out on International Field, Meadow Brook, on Sept. 6.

The selections for the places in the sixth official test match at Piping Rock Club, indicate clearly that the latest tests are to be decisive of the chances of several more of the possibilities. Elmer J. Boeseke Jr., after several turns at the forward positions, and Rathborne, who has been at back for the Reds on several occasions, have been dropped, and Earle A. S. Hopping, who has been out of the play for the last two weeks, is back at No. 2 on the Whites. Captain Hitchcock and Eric C. Pedley, No. 1, are also in their places for the White team, but the back position is now assigned to Cecil Smith, with Frederick Winston Churchill Guest moved over to the Reds to see whether he can play back against the far more formidable attack of Pedley and Hitchcock as well as he did with them.

To test out the defense play of Smith, a pair of No. 1s will be used, with Harold E. Talbott Jr. officiating during the first half of the game, while Stephen Sanford will replace him after the rest. Mills will be at No. 2, with H. W. Williams once more at No. 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	73	43	.629
Baltimore	68	49	.581
Toronto	65	55	.542
Montreal	62	54	.534
Buffalo	54	61	.470
Newark	52	62	.456
Jersey City	48	67	.417
Reading	42	73	.365

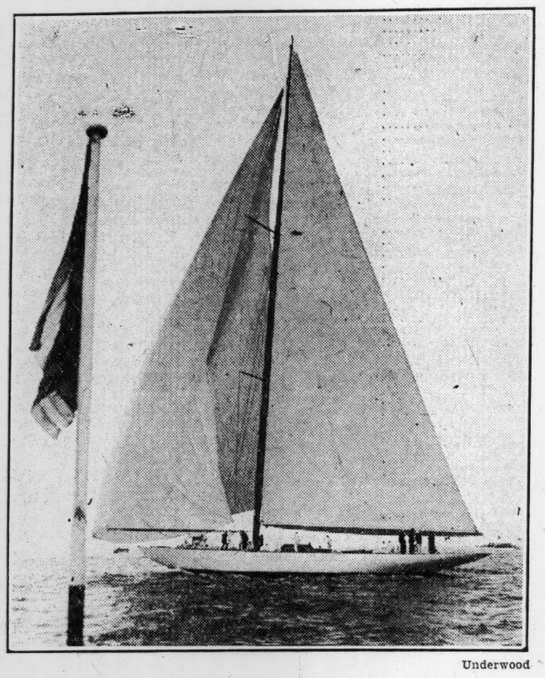
RESULTS AUG. 5

Rochester 13, Buffalo 4.
Reading 21, Newark 9.
Toronto 6, Montreal 2.

CRESCENTS DEFEAT MONTREAL

DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H. (AP)—Superior power on the defense enabled the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., to defeat the Montreal Athletic Club, 6 to 3 in a lacrosse tilt Aug. 5.

Taking Part in N. Y. Y. C. Cruise



Underwood

Class J Yacht Weetamoe, Candidate for America's Cup Defense

Enterprise Wins Race After Whirlwind Leads Most of Way

Others Profit by Mistake of Latter Boat on Final Stretch—Vice-Commander Aldrich Offers Fine Trophies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MATTAPOISETT, Mass. — Two beautiful pieces of silver were the principal incentives for the third run and fourth race of the New York Yacht Club cruise Aug. 6 round the Elizabeth Islands to Vineyard Haven, known in ancient days as Holmes's Hole. The prizes were offered by Vice-Commander Winthrop Aldrich, one of the chief owners of the Enterprise and her navigator in nearly all her races. Incidentally he is slated to succeed Commodore Astor next year as the club's twenty-ninth commodore in 87 years.

The yachtsmen were reluctant to leave Buzzards' Bay, even for so short a jaunt as that scheduled for the day's run, which across lots was scarcely 10 miles, but the course is a time-honored and picturesque one, taking the larger yachts round Vineyard Sound lightship, known for many years as Sow and Pigs, with the smaller craft dodging through Quick's Hole between Pasque and Nashawena Islands. The two days have been most enjoyable, the big breeze of Aug. 4 in the run from Newport being followed Aug. 5 by a more moderate air which wafted a score or more of racing craft over a 21-mile course off this harbor, with the Enterprise winning the honors in the cup defender class after the Whirlwind had led a greater part of the distance.

That the Whirlwind has been vastly improved by the changes made at City Island after the observation races seems to be generally admitted, and would probably have won Aug. 5, had not the skipper insisted in carrying a Genoe jib to windward in the last leg, even after his experience off Newport last month, when he made a similar effort and was also beaten by the Enterprise.

Instead of giving the yachts a course up and down the bay as had been originally planned, the race committee sent the fleet over a 21-mile triangular affair, which, with the wind about northwest, provided a fetch to a buoy off New Bedford, a reach across the bay to a mark off Quissett Harbor and a beat to the finish at the mouth of this harbor.

The Whirlwind won the best place at the start, rushing over the line with a big bone in her mouth, with the Enterprise on her weather quarter, and Weetamoe a trifle astern and the Yankee last. It was a straight run down the bay off seven miles, all four cup yachts carrying baby jib topsails, and stepping quite fast in the moderate air.

The Whirlwind and Enterprise soon began to drop the other two boats and worked out a lead of a full minute in seven miles, the Thorne boat being the first to jibe round the mark, followed 20 seconds later by the Aldrich yacht. Half way along the leg the Yankee pushed by the Weetamoe and led her at the turn by 25 seconds.

All four boats broke out ballooners for the run across to Quissett, but the wind began to slack up and before long all four were within hailing distance of one another. Two miles from the buoy the Whirlwind picked up a better draft and began to draw away again, while both the Yankee and Weetamoe, hitting the doldrums, merely jogged along over the last two miles. The Whirlwind had a lead of nearly three minutes over the Enterprise at the turn and more than eight minutes over the Weetamoe, which had managed to slip by the Yankee a mile from the buoy.

The three stern boats all shifted their ballooners to conventional headsails for the seven-mile beat to the finish, but the Whirlwind merely flattened the Genoe jib which she had carried on the second leg. Furthermore, she made no effort to keep the Enterprise covered, so that inside of a half hour the Aldrich boat had not only recovered all the ground lost in the second leg, but had captured the lead. Nor were the Weetamoe and Yankee slow in taking advantage of the Whirlwind's mistake, and two miles from the finish they were out ahead of her, and having a grand battle for second place. The Yankee made up half her time on the Weetamoe, but could not quite beat her out at the line, the difference, however, being only 16 seconds, both boats sailing the leg much faster than the Enterprise and Whirlwind, due in part to a slight shift in the breeze as they approached the finish.

A fleet of more than 100 yachts followed the cup boats round the course, while about a score of smaller craft raced for prizes in a dozen different classes. The old cup boats, Resolute and Vanitie, had another close contest and again the former won by about two minutes. The run Aug. 6 back to Newport will be the last on the cruise, and will be followed by the races for the Astor and King's cups over the old Brenton's Reef course. The elapsed times made by the cup yachts in the race Aug. 5 were as follows:

Yacht	Owner	h. m. s.
Enterprise	W. W. Aldrich et al	2:27:34
Weetamoe	George Nichols et al	2:30:08
Yankee	J. S. Lawrence et al	2:30:26
Whirlwind	L. K. Thorne et al	2:32:50

FIRST LEG—A FETCH

	m. s.
Enterprise	43:25
Weetamoe	44:30
Yankee	44:25
Whirlwind	43:05

SECOND LEG—A REACH

	m. s.
Enterprise	48:42
Weetamoe	53:40
Yankee	54:53
Whirlwind	47:13

THIRD LEG—A BEAT

	h. m. s.
Enterprise	55:24
Weetamoe	51:38
Yankee	51:06
Whirlwind	1:02:31

EIGHT LEFT IN N. E. GOLF TOURNAMENT

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Eight of the 32 qualifiers in the New England amateur golf championship were placed in the quarterfinals by virtue of their play here Aug. 5.

They were: Emery P. Stratton of Brae Burn, medalist; Dick Chapman, Connecticut interscholastic champion; Charles C. Clare, New Haven amateur champion; Tommy Tailer, Rhode Island champion, and recent conqueror of Cyril Tolley; Elmer L. Ward of Boston, John Merwin, Concord, Mass., Yale varsity golf team member; Frank D. Ross, Connecticut amateur champion, and Henry Berry, Portland. The summary:

N. E. AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

E. P. Stratton, Brae Burn, defeated Joseph Monahan, Sandy Burr, 2 and 1.
R. D. Rooks, Metacomet, defeated Kenneth Morse, Belmont, 3 and 2.
Dick Chapman, Greenwich, defeated Paul Havilland, Brookline, 3 and 1.
W. P. Arnold Jr., Charles River, defeated Milan Heath, Woodland, 5 and 3.
C. C. Clare, Race Brook, defeated R. C. Rockwell, Worcester, 3 and 2.
Joseph Batchelder, Salem, defeated Joseph Lynch, Albemarle, 19 holes.
C. W. Page, Hartford, defeated Howard Paul, Bear Hill, 8 and 7.
T. S. Tailer Jr., Newport, defeated P. W. Simons, Springfield, 5 and 4.
C. A. D. Grasse, Mount Pleasant, defeated H. W. Eckstrom, Concord, N. H., 6 and 5.
E. L. Ward, Norfolk, defeated Brad Oxnard, Metacomet, 1 up.
John Merwin, Concord, defeated A. C. Giles, Wee Burn, 1 up, 19 holes.
W. F. McPhail, Norfolk, defeated R. C. Morley, Hartford, 4 and 2.
Henry Berry, Portland, defeated A. V. Kaler, Portland, 3 and 1.
Joseph Pezzullo, Wanumetonomy, defeated J. A. Hutchinson Jr., Brae Burn, 2 up.
Wallace Cooledge, Arlmont, defeated Jack Leddy, Portland, 3 and 2.
Frank D. Ross, Wampanoag, defeated L. D. Wood, Winchester, 4 and 2.

Second Round

E. P. Stratton defeated Ralph Rooks, 4 and 3.
Dick Chapman defeated W. P. Arnold, 1 up.
C. C. Clare defeated Joseph Bachelder, 3 and 1.
T. S. Tailer defeated C. W. Page, 7 and 6.
E. L. Ward defeated C. A. D. Grasse, 3 and 2.
John Mervin defeated W. F. McPhail, 1 up.
F. D. Ross defeated Wallace Cooledge, 4 and 3.
Henry Berry defeated Joseph Pezzullo, 3 and 1.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	74	36	.673
New Orleans	62	48	.564
Birmingham	63	49	.563
Atlanta	61	53	.535
Little Rock	56	58	.491
Chattanooga	52	61	.460
Nashville	51	63	.447
Mobile	31	82	.274

RESULTS AUG. 5

Chattanooga 5, Birmingham 4.
Memphis 23, Mobile 5.
Atlanta 15, Nashville 9.

BRICKELL GOES TO PHILLIES

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—The exchange via the waiver routes of Fred Brickell, center fielder of the Pittsburgh Pirates, for Denny Southern, center fielder of the Philadelphia Nationals, was announced Aug. 5 by Sam Dreyfuss, vice-president of the Pittsburgh Club. Southern will report to the Pirates Aug. 7. Brickell will report to the Phillies at Cincinnati Aug. 8.

RUTH DRIVES BALL 430 FEET

Hits Homer Into Center-Field Bleachers at Yankee Stadium

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	72	36	.667
Washington	63	42	.600
New York	62	46	.574
Cleveland	56	52	.519
Detroit	53	56	.486
Chicago	43	62	.409
St. Louis	43	65	.398
Boston	37	70	.346

RESULTS AUG. 5

Boston 4, Philadelphia 3.
Washington 6, New York 4.
New York 7, Washington 1.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis at Chicago (rain).

Washington cut Philadelphia's lead in the American League to seven and one half on Aug. 5, by dividing with New York in a double-header. The Senators won the opening contest, 6 to 4, and the Yankees the second, 7 to 1. While this was taking place, the Boston Red Sox were winning from the Athletics, 4 to 3. In the only other game played, Detroit won from Cleveland, 5 to 4. The St. Louis-Chicago contest was postponed because of wet grounds.

The consistent batting of Cedric Durst and a long drive by Phil Todt was what gave the Red Sox a victory over the A's. Durst drove out four hits in five times up to send home two runs, while Todt's homer in the eighth inning tied the score. Miller entered the game as a pinch hitter in the ninth and his single sent what proved to be the winning run, across the plate. Durham and MacFayden held the champions to seven hits, the former getting credit for the victory. Mahaffey and Quinn worked in the box for the losers. Simmons and Foxx hit homers for the A's.

The two games in New York were featured by Babe Ruth's forty-first home run of the season, which he drove some 430 feet. The ball landed in the center field bleachers of Yankee Stadium, the first time this feat has ever been accomplished. Hadley had the situation well in hand throughout that contest, the Yankees making only eight scattered hits. Charlie Ruffing turned the tables on the Senators in the second engagement, pitching tight ball in the pinches and striking out nine. He also hit a home run with one man on base in the second inning.

Detroit staged a come back in the eighth inning, scoring four runs to take the lead away from the Indians. Earl Whitehill went the entire distance for the Tigers and won his eighth consecutive victory. Akers hit a homer for Detroit, with Hodapp doing likewise for the losers. Brown, Miller and Harder pitched for the Indians, the last named being the loser. The scores:

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—	4	12	0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	3	7	1

Batteries—Durham, MacFayden and Connolly, Berry; Mahaffey, Quinn and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Durham. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—Moriarty, Geisel and Owens. Time—2h. 6m.

AT NEW YORK

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	—	6	13	1
New York	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	—	4	8	2

Batteries—Hadley and Spencer; Pennock, Johnson and Dickey, Bengough, Jorgens. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Hildebrand, Ormsby and Guthrie. Time—2h. 40m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	x	—	7	7	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	9	1

Batteries—Ruffing and Bengourgh; Brown, Liska, Child and Ruel. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 53m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	x	—	5	11	2
Cleveland	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	4	8	1

Batteries—Whitehill and Desautels; Brown, Miller, Harder and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Van Graflan, Connolly and McGowan. Time—2h. 17m.

COLLINS SETS PACE IN JUNIOR TOURNEY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—C. K. Collins of St. Louis, Mo., set the pace for a field of 250 in the qualifying round of the annual junior championship tournament of the Western Golf Association at Flossmoor Country Club south of here Aug. 5. Collins came through with a score of 39—36—75. There was a tie for second place between E. W. Budd of Silver Lake, Chicago, and Gilbert Swanson of Rockford, Ill., who have scores of 39—37—76 and 37—39—76, respectively.

Other leaders were Charles Becka of Calumet Country Club, E. C. Lust, Chicago; Walter Dixon, Chicago, and Robert Servis, Dayton, O., with 77 each; Anthony Swantek Jr., Illinois Golf Club; E. L. Edgar, St Louis, and P. C. Smith, Lincolnshire Country Club, with 78 each; William Basset, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Julian d'Esposito, Illinois Golf Club; William Chambers Sunset Valley, and R. C. Wilson, Chicago, with 79 each. Six scores of 80 and eleven of 81 got into the field of 32 qualifiers.

PIKE TO COACH FRESHMEN

PHILADELPHIA—Robert L. Pike of Amesbury, Mass., assistant coach of the Temple University football team for the past two years, has been made head freshman coach by Heinie Miller, chief varsity mentor. Pike's position as line coach has been taken by John Da Grossa, who for four years was head line tutor at Georgetown University. Pike, a former University of Pennsylvania star, will have three assistants, all of whom were members of the Temple squad last fall. Robert Capello of Steelton, Pa., has been selected to coach the centers. Alexander Marcus of Scranton, Pa., will tutor the ends, while Joseph Mostovoy of Chester, Pa., has been named backfield coach.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Louisville	63	42	.600
St. Paul	60	46	.566
Toledo	59	47	.557
Minneapolis	55	50	.524
Kansas City	50	53	.485
Columbus	47	50	.443
Milwaukee	45	63	.417
Indianapolis	42	61	.408

RESULTS AUG. 5

Milwaukee 8, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 16, Toledo 7.
Columbus 9, St. Paul 0.

ENGLISH MODEL YACHT WINS

GOSPORT, England (AP)—The English boat Albion retained the International model yacht championship for Great Britain with a total of 117 points in the series that ended Aug. 5. The United States entry, Yankee Doodle, finished second with 90½ points. Argo, of France, was third with 73, and Hortensa, of Belgium, fourth with 51.

Soldier Field to Have Added Illumination

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

ILLUMINATION, three times the power of that used at any of the baseball or football parks, is to be provided at Soldier Field Stadium here for the British Empire-United States track and field dual meet Aug. 27, according to George T. Donoghue, superintendent of the South Park commissioners and director of the stadium.

Eight additional projectors have been installed, he stated, bringing the power up to 400,000 watts, or double that used at previous night spectacles in this arena.

SARAH PALFREY A ROUND AHEAD

Davis Cup Players Arrive at Meadow Club to Take Part in Play

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., N. Y.—With the Davis Cup squad safely arrived, the annual invitation tennis tournament of the Meadow Club, with its adjunct, the women's tourney of the Maidstone Club at East Hampton, has now settled down to real play, despite the fact that most of the stars are in the doubles only, or have several rounds to make up if they decide to compete in the singles.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., led the way among the fair sex, and is now safely in the quarter-final round of the Maidstone Club singles, a round ahead of the balance of the field. R. Berkeley Bell, one of the tardy arrivals among the men, on the contrary, is a clear three rounds behind the field in the men's singles, and though it is probable that his first round opponent, Goodhue Livingston Jr., a local player, will obligingly default, his next opponent is not likely to be so accommodating, and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., another Davis Cup traveler, is likewise likely to have to play two rounds Aug. 6, the first against Valentine Gress, to overtake the balance of the field.

Both Bell and Allison arrived in time to play, but the baggage, including their racquets, is still to come, and they were unable to get into action.

There were no surprises in the play of the singles at either club Aug. 5, though R. Norris Williams 2d was carried to three sets before he defeated Clifford S. Sutter, the New Orleans youth who is the United States intercollegiate champion, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2.

The women's doubles at Maidstone got a good start, but the men's doubles at the Meadow Club, will not get under way until Aug. 6. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT—MEN'S SINGLES

Second Round—At Southampton

Harris M. Coggeshall, Des Moines, defeated E. W. Burns, New York, 8—6, 4—6, 6—2.
Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Jacob Hess, Austin, Tex., 6—2, 6—3.
Bryan Grant Jr., Atlanta, defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—4.
Frank X. Shields, New York, defeated Dr. Carl Fischer, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, defeated Henry L. Johnson Jr., Boston, 6—2, 6—4.
Francis T. Hunter, New Rochelle, defeated Ted Burwell, Charlotte, N. C., 9—7, 6—1.
David N. Jones, New York, defeated Richard Lusch, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.
R. N. Williams 2d, Bryn Mawr, defeated Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2.
Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Jack Tidball, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.
Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City, defeated Gerald Bartosh, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—3.
Jack Mooney, Atlanta, defeated Gustave Boehmer Jr., St. Louis, 6—2, 6—4.
Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Keith E. Gledhill, Santa Barbara, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.
Herbert Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated J. Henry Holden, San Francisco, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Jack De Lara, San Francisco, 5—4, 6—3.

MAIDSTONE CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round

Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, defeated Elizabeth Warren, Richmond, 6—2, 6—4.
Penelope Anderson, Richmond, defeated Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—0.
Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia, defeated Olivia Phelps Stokes, Lenox, 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. J. D. Corbiere, Southboro, defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 6—2, 6—2.
Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Miss Virginia Rice, Boston, 6—3, 6—2.

Third Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Florence S. Le Boutillier, West Hampton, 6—0, 6—3.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Clara Louise Zinke, Cincinnati, defeated Helen and Mercedes Marlowe, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—1.
Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere, Southboro, Mass., and Ann E. Page, Philadelphia, defeated Ruth Oexman, Cincinnati, and Rosamund Newton, Boston, 6—2, 6—2.
Dorothy Weisel, Sacramento, and Ethel L. Burkhardt, San Francisco, defeated Elizabeth Warren, Richmond, and Olivia Phelps Stokes, Lenox, 6—3, 6—2.
Mary Greef, Kansas City, and Florence S. Le Boutillier, West Hampton, defeated Mrs. John L. Weeks and Frances Weeks, East Hampton, 6—1, 6—1.
Sarah and Mianne Palfrey, Boston, defeated Mrs. P. B. Hawk and Mrs. K. J. Sherber, New York, 9—7, 6—2.
Mrs. George Chapman, Nyack, L. I., and Mrs. Jesse Spalding, East Hampton, defeated Mrs. Newbold Morris and Cathleen Fox, Southampton, 11—9, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. Lawrence A. Harper, Oakland, Calif., and Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, defeated Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, and Mary Z. McHale, Texas, 6—0, 6—2.
Caroline Babcock, Los Angeles, and Dorothy Workum, San Marina, Calif., defeated Mary Greef and Florence S. Le Boutillier, 6—2, 6—2.
Midge Gladman, Santa Monica, Calif., and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., defeated Virginia Jilleary, Philadelphia, and Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 4—6, 8—6, 6—4.
Mrs. Robert McCormick and Mrs. George M. Pynchon, Easthampton, defeated Miss Jane Zevely and Miss S. Armstrong, Easthampton, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3.

TEXAS LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wichita Falls	26	16	.619
Fort Worth	24	17	.585
Waco	24	18	.571
Houston	22	19	.537
Shreveport	20	22	.476
Dallas	19	24	.442
Beaumont	16	24	.400
San Antonio	15	26	.366

RESULTS AUG. 5

Houston 12, San Antonio 1.
Fort Worth 13, Shreveport 7.
Wichita Falls 6, Dallas 5.
Wichita Falls 7, Dallas 3.

SOUSA ELECTED PRESIDENT

LISBON (AP)—Luis Placido Sousa was elected president of the Portuguese Football Association, at its annual meeting, Aug. 6.

ONLY ONE UPSET IN TITLE GOLF

Favorites Advance in Canadian Amateur Play—Carrick Is Eliminated

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—There was only one upset registered in the first round of match play in the thirty-second annual Canadian amateur golf championship here Aug. 5 and that occurred when D. D. Carrick of Scarboro, Toronto, was defeated by S. S. Merritt of Noble, Pa., 5 and 3. The struggle was a close one for most of the way, but in the afternoon Carrick's putter failed him when he had openings for wins and halves and he gradually dropped behind. Carrick, who won the title in 1925 and 1927, was one of three former champions who were eliminated, the others being Frank Thompson, Mississauga, winner in 1921 and 1924, and C. C. Fraser of Kanawaki, winner in 1922. Thompson was defeated by Carroll M. Stuart of Montreal, 2 up, while Fraser lost to C. R. Somerville of the local club, 6 and 5.

Somerville, champion in 1926 and 1928, and Eddie Held of Lakeville, Great Neck, N. Y., the defending title holder, are the only former winners to remain in play.

Three of the first-round matches necessitated extra holes, Fred G. Hoblitzel of Lambton winning from Jack Armitague of Glendale, Hamilton, at the thirty-ninth, Fred J. Wright of Newton, Mass., state champion, defeating D. L. Towers of Lewiston, N. Y., at the forty-seventh and W. D. Taylor of Summerlea eliminating George Boeckh of York Downs, Toronto, after one extra hole.

Of the 10 United States players who qualified, seven advanced to the second round, but three of the Aug. 6 second matches being all-United States affairs, the number will be reduced to four at the best. One player is left from western Canada, three from Montreal, four from Toronto and one from London.

Francis W. Ryan of Birmingham, Mich., and J. Raymond Ferguson of Whitemarsh Valley, Chestnut Hill, Pa., the co-medalists Aug. 4, both advanced. Ferguson shot the best round of the day with a 68 in the morning and easily won his match, 12 and 10. It was announced that the Royal Canadian Golf Association will dispense with a playoff for the medal and present one to each of them. The summary:

CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

J. Wood Platt, Whitemarsh Valley, Chestnut Hill, Pa., defeated J. A. Fuller, Royal Montreal, 10 and 8.
Francis W. Ryan, Oakland Hills, Birmingham, Mich., defeated Ross Hayes, Western G. & C. C., Detroit, 4 and 3.
W. D. Taylor, Summerlea, Montreal, defeated George Boeckh, York Downs, 1 up (37 holes).
Nicol Thompson Jr., Cedar Brook, defeated Hugh Borthwick, Calgary, 5 and 4.
Carroll M. Stuart, Islemere, Montreal, defeated Frank Thompson, Mississauga, 2 up.
Eddie Held, Lakeville G. & C. C., Great Neck, N. Y., defeated John H. Lewis, Brantford, Ont., 8 and 6.
Alex. A. Weir, Niakwa, Winnipeg, defeated L. L. Vanzant, Tulsa, Okla., 4 and 3.
Jack Cameron, Laval, Montreal, defeated Daniel Kennedy, St. Charles, Winnipeg, 5 and 4.
Fred J. Wright, Albemarle, G. C., Newton, Mass., defeated D. L. Tower, Lewiston, N. Y., 1 up (37 holes).
J. Raymond Ferguson, Whitemarsh Valley, Chestnut Hill, Pa., defeated G. B. Heintzman, Lambton, 12 and 10.
Gordon Taylor Jr., York Downs, defeated Charles Keene, London Hunt, 8 and 7.
Fred G. Hoblitzel, Lambton, defeated Jack Armitague, Glendale, Hamilton, 1 up (37 holes).
Eric Russell, Lakeview, defeated J. Watson Yuile, Royal Montreal, 7 and 6.
C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt, defeated C. C. Fraser, Kanawaki, 6 and 5.
Frank Connelly, Dearborn, Mich., defeated Stanley Thompson, Mississauga, 4 and 3.
S. S. Merritt, Huntingdon G. C., Noble, Pa., defeated D. D. Carrick, Scarboro, Toronto, 5 and 5.

Major Boycott Is Defied by Minors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Opposition to the universal draft was formally recorded at a meeting here Aug. 5 by the three Class AA leagues, the Pacific Coast, International and American Association. This was their answer to the recent ultimatum of the major leagues, defying the boycott which the majors threatened to make effective the first of December.

The minors appointed a committee to make contact with other minor leagues and enlist their support. The 24 clubs in these three leagues had seven representatives at the meeting. If the majors go through with their boycott they will refuse to buy or sell players in non-draft leagues, and will refuse to loan players to such league teams.

Walter Hapgood of the Montreal team in the International League, who was spokesman, asserted the minors were within their rights in refusing to submit to the draft because the 1921 agreement made in Kansas City stated that clubs opposed to the draft need not accept it.

Among those attending were William Neal, Louisville; Oscar J. Smith, Toledo; Charles Graham, San Francisco; Warren Giles, Rochester; George Muehlbach, Kansas City, and Robert Conry, St. Paul.

MARATHON SWIM SEPT. 6

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Coach William Bachrach announces that the twenty-second annual Illinois Athletic Club swimming marathon will be held in Lake Michigan on Sept. 6. The course will be two miles or more, starting at the foot of Jackson Boulevard, going north to the end of the breakwater, east around the breakwater, south outside of the breakwater, and west through the Van Buren Street gap, and back to the starting point. The winner is to have his name engraved on the $1000 W. H. Thompson trophy with those of J. F. Handy, P. M. McGillivray, W. L. Wallen, Norman Ross, John Weissmuller and Raymond Ruddy. The latter, a New York boy, won the race last year. The event is being held about a month later than usual, because more boats for escorts will be available.

MRS. ADAMS OFFERS NEW CUP

COHASSET, Mass.—Mrs. Charles Francis Adams has offered a new cup to be competed for in the seventh United States women's sailing championship contest which will be held at the Cohasset Yacht Club from Sept. 2 to 5. The former cup, bearing her name, was won permanently last year by a crew of the Cohasset Yacht Club captained by Miss Frances Williams.

Drastic Changes in Davis Cup Policy Considered by U. S. L. T. A.

Louis B. Dailey Favors Shorter Term of Preparation, While J. W. Wear Advocates Biennial Matches Once the Trophy Is Recovered by United States

NEW YORK (AP)—After three years of intensive training, campaigning and unsuccessful challenging for the Davies Cup, American tennis officials indicated Aug. 5 that drastic changes in policy are under consideration.

As he stood on the pier awaiting the arrival of the American team, which returned from France empty-handed, Louis B. Dailey of New York, president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, made it clear that, if he has his way, next year's quest for the cup will be undertaken without the long months of arduous preparation now involved.

Joseph W. Wear, chairman of the Davis Cup committee, said that when at last the United States recovers the trophy he favors holding the competition every two years instead of annually.

Wear made it clear that no such suggestion would be considered until the cup has been regained, as the French campaigned cheerfully year after year before they finally attained their

General Classified

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MORE EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT DECLARED NEED

(Continued from Page 1)

government, if it is to endure, must acquire and maintain efficiency in government superior to that of any autocrat, and this can be done only by applying to government the same scientific method which has revolutionized the world."

A large audience heard the forum discussions of the economic effect of prohibition on southern industrial development in which an effort was made to evaluate the contribution of prohibition to the industrial renaissance of the southern states.

C. O'Conor Goolrick, former state Senator from Fredericksburg, presenting the case for the anti-prohibitionists, in declaring that the South had "abandoned its historic position on states' rights for the experiment with national prohibition," tacitly admitted that public opinion in the southern states was behind the Eighteenth Amendment at the time of its adoption. He admitted also that Congress is predominantly prohibitionist in sentiment at the present time, but declared that this is because of its "Domination" by the Anti-Saloon League. "But we will get a vote expressing popular opinion in the near future," Mr. Goolrick predicted.

Farmer Wants Prohibition

The talk about "states' rights" is academic and useless in considering the realities of the prohibition problem in the South, declared Dr. Dicer Anderson, president of Randolph-Macon College, in refuting Mr. Goolrick's statements. Economic institutions and the liquor evil recognize no state lines, he pointed out; the whole economic drift of the day is against states' rights and, in discussing prohibition, "we must face the situation as we find it." He contended that the harmful effect of intoxicants on the laboring population is widely recognized and must be considered in any attempt to appraise the economic value of prohibition.

"The farmer is the backbone of prohibition sentiment in the South as elsewhere and he wants the Eighteenth Amendment retained intact," he declared.

An interesting feature of the prohibition debate was the able argument put up at a moment's notice by a woman in the audience, who preferred to remain nameless, and who said that she belonged to no prohibition organizations, but apparently represented the views of hundreds of women in the audience when she declared that "the making of happier homes throughout the South is a matter which cannot be presented in statistics, but must be considered in evaluating the economic value of prohibition for this section of the country."

The effect of more elastic consumers' credit and of installment buying on national prosperity was taken up in the first session of the Round Table on Consumers' Credit in America, presided over by Arthur J. Morris, president of the Industrial Finance Corporation of New York City, and originator of the Morris Plan system of banking. Mr. Morris declared that the prevention of future industrial depressions depends upon maintaining a proper flow of consumers' credit, upon which is based mass consumption and in turn the large mass production which characterizes periods of prosperity.

Mr. Morris predicted that the serious state of unemployment would be over by the beginning of next year and public buying would be resumed on its normal scale.

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DICTATORSHIPS ARE DENIED AS DEMOCRACY END

(Continued from Page 1)

method of attaining it, nothing," he said.

Henry Kittredge Norton, student of Russian affairs, disagreed with Mr. Martin's statement that Lenine's system is succeeding.

"Even Mr. MacDonald and M. Briand have not yet concluded in what direction the Soviet program is going," he said.

Lord Eustace Percy, former member of the British diplomatic service, discussing before the institute on Aug. 5 the fact that the Kellogg pact has "drawn up a deed of partnership" making war so improbable that rights of belligerents may be considered a thing of the past, said:

"It is difficult to judge whether any one really holds the view that the pact has rendered war impossible. It may seem captious to complain that the pact, while pledging its signatories to respect the Sixth Commandment, omitted to call their attention to the Tenth, but it is nevertheless true that the wording of the pact does really miss the point.

"War is seldom deliberately planned; it is usually not so much a crime as a judgment upon crime. The crime lies in policies of 'holy selfishness' which have never been so frankly avowed as by some of the signatories of the pact at the present moment. Debts, reparations, tariffs, exchanges, unemployment, emigration—these are the stuff of international politics today, and they are not the stuff out of which international good will is likely to be made."

Lord Percy also rejected the view that "the nations have entered into a deed of partnership in the covenant of the League of Nations by which they have undertaken not to remain neutral in a future war, so that neutral rights will disappear."

Such countries as the United States, Brazil and Russia, all of whom are outside the League, retain all their neutral rights, he pointed out.

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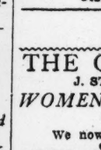

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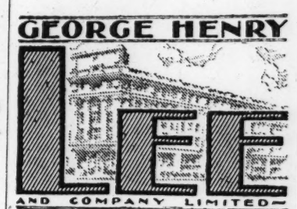
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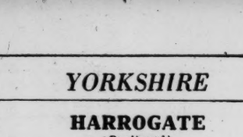
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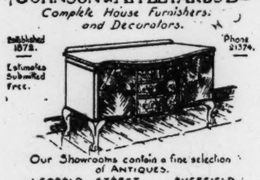
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DAILY FEATURES

"Cheer Up," Says the Astronomer. "The More I See of Other Worlds the Better I Like This One. And Most of Us Like Our Own Little Corner of This One Better Than Anywhere Else."

Odds and Ends

"Col Legno"

The musical term "col legno" (with the wood), signifies that the notes so marked are to be played by striking the strings with the stick of the bow instead of the usual way.

Rubber Costumes

Modern costumes designed for a production of King Lear in Vienna were made of hand-painted rubber sheeting.

River Taxis

To solve its heavy traffic problem London is attempting to divert traffic to the Thames River, and swarms of "river taxis" are making their appearance.

Speedy Trolleys

Twelve new trolley cars capable of traveling 60 miles an hour have been added to the West Penn System in the Allegheny Valley. Construction of the cars provided for a low center of gravity which prevents them from pitching.

University of Pavia

The University of Pavia, Italy, which celebrated its eleventh centenary in 1925, was founded in 825 A. D. by Lothaire, a grandson of the Emperor Charlemagne.

CONVENTIONS

Approximately 15,000 kinds of conventions are held in the United States every year.

A Word a Day

Crisis

A "crisis" is defined as "the point of time when it is decided whether any affair or course of action may go on, be modified, or be terminated"; it is a decisive instant, a turning point, also a state of things when a decisive change one way or the other is impending.

The word was taken from the Greek κρίσις (krisis), "a separating, a discerning, a decision," from κρίνειν (krinein), "to decide, separate."

Cri'-sis is accented on the first syllable; sound *c* as *k*, first *i* as in ice, second as in *it*.

"One of President Hoover's chief characteristics is poise in a crisis."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: The easiest way to get rich is to observe how much your family can spend and then make twice that much.

Arkansas Gazette: After all, the secret of Bobby Jones's golf is merely to tap every third or fourth shot into the cup.

Racine Journal-News: Nothing shows up as fast as a weak tire, unless it is the spot the painter missed.

In Lighter Vein

Why!

"Darling, that encyclopedia you bought on the installment plan last month is no good at all."

"Why, whatever's wrong with it?"

"This morning I wanted to find out why swallows migrate in the winter."

"And couldn't you find it in the encyclopedia? Where did you look for it?"

"I looked under 'Why,' and I didn't even find the word there at all!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

Part of It, Though

Bill Collector: "Jones told me to come back next week."

Boss: "Go back and tell him that 'stall' isn't all there is to instalments."

Proof in the Firing

A gang of men were working on street repairs in front of a woman's house. She seemed quite interested in them and asked one of them, a big, burly Celt, "Which is the foreman?"

"Oi am, mum," he replied, proudly.

"Really?" continued the lady.

"Oi kin prove it, mum," rejoined the Irishman. Then, turning to a laborer at hand, he added, "Kelly, you're fired!"—*Pullman News.*

Teaching the "Don'ts"

"Charles," said a mother to her six-year-old son, "is it possible that you are teaching the parrot to use slang?"

"No, Mamma," replied Charles, "I was just telling him what not to say."—*Unidentified clipping.*

A Quotation for Today

THERE never was a good war or a bad peace. — BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Opportunity

Williams, Ariz.

EVERY day there are fresh evidences of the goodness of humanity—a priceless possession that nothing can destroy. The latest to come to the writer's attention is a little touch of brotherly understanding and sympathy that goes on unheralded in a public school here.

One room, fittingly designated "Opportunity Room," is turned over to those children who have not had a chance to stay in school and consequently are far behind with their studies, and also those who seem to be mentally subnormal. Instead of giving up a pupil as hopeless and letting him drop out of school through discouragement, there is a splendid opportunity for him to attend and absorb what learning is possible, if only through associating with and hearing others recite.

Last semester the room had an enrollment of 18—three Indian girls, three Spanish, one Italian, and 11 little Mexicans. Stress is put upon reading, arithmetic, spelling, writing and oral English, and there is some history and geography, but these last two topics are used mainly for the reading.

The boys have manual training one hour a day and the girls prepare and serve a hot lunch to 34 pupils and teachers every day. The girls also have a class in home-nursing after school hours one day a week. The whole course is chosen with an idea of making of them helpful, happy citizens, who can enjoy and use the knowledge they are able to acquire.

The Children's Corner

Boom and Scroggins Compare Notes

ROGER P. SCROGGINS, the oldest of Boston Common squirrels (as is now quite generally agreed) walked rapidly along the edge of the Public Garden Lake. With his left hand thrust behind the tails of his tiny prancing Albert coat and his right hand twirling his small walking stick, or cane, he was a perfect picture of an old squirrel enjoying a summer afternoon's walk along a lake. All of which, he most decidedly was. Now and again, he stopped and gazed intently at a spot or a leaf or a stick.

"Hurrumph!" he would say after he stopped and gazed. "Hurrumph! Guess it's not, after all."

Finally after stopping and gazing and hurrumphing seven times, he declared in his loudest tones: "This time it is."

A deep voice answered: "Which time is what?" None other than the rich, mellow voice of John Boom, the Public Garden frog.

"I've been looking for you," said Scroggins, taking his left hand from behind his coat-tails and showing Friend Boom a small parcel done up in tissue paper. A bubble appeared where Boom had been. Scroggins's eyes popped, for, aside from the bubble, there was no trace of the late Boom. "Hurrumph!" said Scroggins in this emergency. "Just as I thought I had found you, I've lost you."

"Oh, no, you haven't," came the same deep voice, Boom's voice. "Here I am." Surely enough the old frog had merely changed his position. "I've found a more comfortable spot," he said, and his large eyes opened and closed contentedly. "Softer mud here."

"Softer mud!" said Scroggins. "Is some mud softer than other mud?"

"Oh, much!" said Boom, nuzzling his large head into the water and making the white skin of his throat go in and out. "Much mud is hardly mud at all. Hard. Good to jump from, but not to sit on."

Scroggins tilted his high hat forward on his nose and squatted down beside the place where Boom sat up to his neck in the lake.

"Hurrumph!" he said. "Like grass. Grass is different. Some is long. Some is short."

Boom croaked happily. "Exactly, Mr. Scroggins, exactly. Different kinds of mud. Different kinds of grass. Exactly. Different kinds of everything, I suppose, although I know mostly what goes on under water."

"I've Found a More Comfortable Spot," He Said

"And I know what goes on above the water," said Scroggins proudly.

They looked at each other fondly, these two old friends.

"I like it cool. Dark and cool," said Boom.

"I like it warm. Warm and bright," said Scroggins.

They beamed at each other.

"I like it wet, the wetter the better," said Boom.

"I like it dry, the drier the better," said Scroggins.

They grinned from ear to ear. Boom was probably the more accomplished grinner of the two, having more grinning machinery to work with.

"I like it low. Down under water and under mud," said Boom.

"I like it high. Up above the lawns and shrubs, near the sky," said Scroggins.

They looked, beamed and grinned, at the same time.

A new voice was heard, a tiny voice, a wee voice.

"What's going on?" said the voice.

"Levi!" said Scroggins, and boomed Boom. Indeed, it was the little orphan turtle.

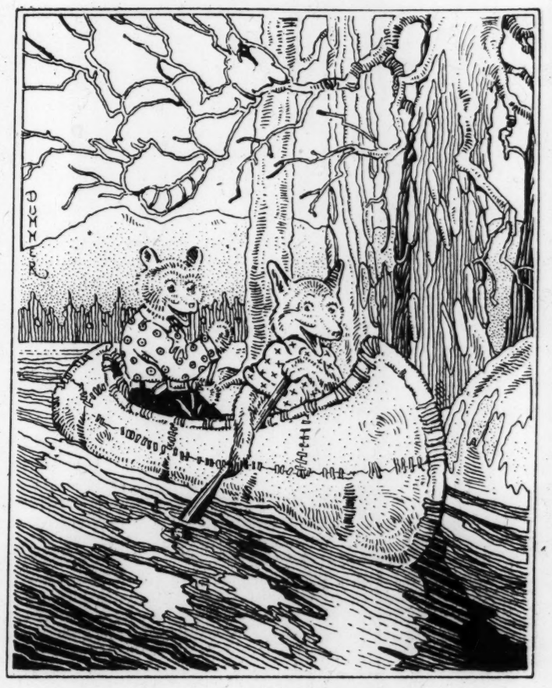
"You remind me," said Scroggins, "that one of the reasons I set out to look for Boom was to ask him to go and get you so that I could give you this present from Mrs. Scroggins," and the old squirrel tossed the small parcel into the water. "I almost went home without giving it to you," said Mrs. Scroggins's husband. "Boom and I were so busy comparing notes."

"We were, indeed," said Boom.

Levi swam up to the parcel and wiggled it open with his little head. "Meat!" he said. And his tiny eyes shone with pleasure. "Thank Mrs. Scroggins," he said.

"I will," said Scroggins. "Good day, Boom!" But the old frog had changed to a softer piece of mud and since he was not visible to the visiting squirrel and since Levi was busy with his present, Scroggins turned homeward.

Animal Puzzle


Billy Bear and Willie Fox are paddling away from Freddie Coon. See if you can find him.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Maxim Puzzle:

"Do Not Expect The Harvest The Day After Planting."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

British Democracy on Trial

FEW statesmen have been more intimately concerned in the development of democratic institutions in Britain than Stanley Baldwin, former Conservative Prime Minister. Mr. Baldwin was associated with the Coalition Government in 1918, which increased the number of voters in Britain from 8,000,000 to 21,000,000. When in office in 1928 he was responsible for a measure, which added yet another 5,000,000 to the electorate, giving Britain for the first time in history complete manhood and womanhood suffrage.

But Mr. Baldwin has no illusions as to the results of the policy for which he has stood. In a lecture recently delivered at Coventry, he referred to the disrepute into which democratic government has fallen in a number of European countries, and alluded to the traditional cycle he described as "tyranny, oligarchy, democracy and back to tyranny again." In England, he admits, there is a current of discontent running, but he declares it need not necessarily boil up and submerge parliamentary institutions. The British gift of what Walter Bagehot called "animated moderation" will, he thinks, yet save the situation, by adjusting institutions and practices to suit the new conditions.

A characteristic of the present system to which Mr. Baldwin strongly objects is that the redistribution of wealth from the richer to the poorer elements in the country, brought about by the competition of politicians for the votes of the crowd, shows signs of being pushed beyond what is compatible with the welfare of the whole.

"Will the leaders, who have competed with one another in bestowing boons upon the electorate," he asks doubtfully, "compete equally in telling the electors that what is needed may be something quite other than what they are receiving?" He suggests the desirability of providing additional machinery to impress upon ministers the economic effects of their actions, and adds:

> I am assured by those whose work lies closely among our urban and industrial populations that there is need to examine the effects of the provision of the social services of the state in the last twenty-five years. Are the results we all intended and desired to see being in fact achieved? We have witnessed a vast development of protective services like insurance, and constructive services like education.
>
> I am told that there is at least reason to question whether the expansion of protective services, along the lines at present being followed, is freeing men for activity or is encouraging inertia; whether the constructive services are being developed along the lines which encourage to the full variety, initiative and self-exertion; whether the sense of corporate responsibility, without which the good life can hardly be won for any community, is being fostered by the expansion of public social services along the lines at present being followed.

Mr. Baldwin's questions are ones which an increasing number of intelligent people are asking themselves in Britain today. They are also not without application in any democratic country. To recognize defects is often a necessary first step toward remedying them. A statement just issued by a number of British business men says the present system is one of "bribing people with their own money." Mr. Baldwin's candid analysis of the drawbacks of conditions he has formerly been active in promoting will not have been in vain if it helps to direct public attention to a problem the full implications of which perhaps deserve to be more widely recognized.

Cutting Radio's Patent Knot

THE strong breeze of a new policy announced by the Radio Corporation of America is clearing away the clouds of patent litigation from the radio skies. This policy makes the R. C. A.'s latest research developments, including the superheterodyne receiver, television and home talking pictures, available to independent radio manufacturers.

For the last eight years the question of radio patents has been a disturbing factor in this now important industry. The R. C. A., formed to exchange patents among the Westinghouse, General Electric and American Telephone & Telegraph interests, controls the great majority of the patents necessary for the manufacture of radio receivers.

A decidedly monopolistic tendency marked the early R. C. A. policies, the first easing up on these restrictions coming as a result of a suit over the Alexanderson patent several years ago. The result was a general licensing policy for a limited type of receiver, the type now made by independent manufacturers. The next step by the Radio Corporation was the licensing of tube manufacturers last year. Despite this added concession, the Department of Justice a few months ago started suit against the R. C. A., charging violation of the laws against monopoly.

During these years the superheterodyne receiver, considered by many engineers as the most nearly ideal for radiocast reception, was closely held by the R. C. A. for its own use. Now the R. C. A. has voluntarily released its hold, not only on the superheterodyne, but on all other home entertainment patents—a marked step toward a complete change of policy.

Previous retreats by this corporation from its original stand have been questioningly received by the radio industry in general. Since these were but partial yieldings, the company's critics may have been somewhat justified. But the latest "open-door policy" is so obviously a sincere step in the right direction that critics must pause.

From the Radio Corporation's viewpoint, there is no doubt that the independent manufacturers' genuine appreciation of this new policy will make for a continued easing up of patent restrictions. This, by welding the radio industry more closely together, will insure to the public greater values in radio and smaller depreciation of its investment in home entertainment equipment.

A Fresh Quest for Dry Facts

THE determination of Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, United States Director of Prohibition, to have his bureau gather its own statistical information as to the progress and results of prohibition enforcement entirely from disinterested sources deserves hearty applause. It will meet a long-felt want. For years there has been need of a thorough survey of the liquor question by some agency which the voter who still is on the fence might accept as unbiased and authentic.

It may be too much to hope that the findings of the federal bureau will be accepted by extreme wets if the findings are dry, or by the extreme drys if the findings are wet. But whatever the findings may be, the evident sincerity of Mr. Woodcock's purpose bespeaks confidence in their soundness. Persons acquainted with the work of the Scientific Temperance Foundation, the World League Against Alcoholism, the Alcohol Information Committee and other similar organizations are convinced that their researches are carried out with as complete insistence upon academic veracity as one could wish. Nevertheless, there will be great value in a new and unpartisan investigation of the same subject matter from a fresh beginning. There is every reason to believe that honest, independent investigation will corroborate and substantiate in great measure the claims made for prohibition by its adherents.

If these studies bring out important criticisms of the working of prohibition, none should be more grateful than the prohibitionists. If there are faults to be remedied, let them be known that they may be remedied.

If prohibition, as a system, is as unworkable as its opponents declare, establishment of that point by this investigation will prove helpful in the long run. What prohibitionists want is a system that, while aiming at the elimination of the liquor traffic, will effectively control it. If the operation of the Volstead Act is not achieving that end, drys want to know about it in order to put their weight behind a plan that will. Evils are destroyed not by ignoring them but by facing them.

But until far stronger evidence is adduced against prohibition than has thus far appeared, millions of its supporters throughout the United States will demand its continuance, and will attest their faith in it by indorsing such projects for earnest and dispassionate investigation of its results as that set forth by Mr. Woodcock.

Not to Be Exploited

A NEW diplomatic factor in eastern Europe should make an end of the intrigues and combinations that are still practiced in certain chancelleries. Greece and Turkey have lately taken up a more cordial attitude toward each other; and they have intimated that it will be useless to attempt to exploit their former differences in the interests of a third party who may be hostile to one or the other.

In the past the art of diplomacy has often consisted in making use of latent hostilities. The divisions of peoples were positively welcomed and indeed provoked. They were considered necessary in the Machiavellian game of tortuous diplomacy. But statesmen have now another conception of their functions and are basing their policy on the assurance of peace and good relations.

For this reason the Greco-Turkish accord, approved by both countries, is no longer regarded as unfortunate, but as a happy event in eastern Europe, inasmuch as it makes the exploitation of inharmony impossible. The difficulties were great. The Treaty of Lausanne, to simplify matters, called for an exchange of populations—that is to say, the Greeks of Turkey were to emigrate to Greece and the Turks of Greece to Turkey, an exception being made for the Greeks of Constantinople and the Turks of western Thrace. The operation was not easy but it was considered obligatory; and in point of fact even before the treaty was signed there was a voluntary movement of refugees.

The mixed commission to examine claims had a difficult task. Title deeds of property were missing, and boundaries had sometimes been effaced in the long period of upheavals. Agrarian laws rendered the determination of compensation more complicated. Since April, 1924, hundreds of thousands of liquidations have had to be considered. The basis of evaluation was not readily to be found. The two governments seemed to reach a deadlock, and the commission made inadequate progress. Finally, by virtue of the recent accord now ratified, the neutral members were charged to express their opinion, and they recommended the substitution of the method of a lump settlement in the place of individual evaluations.

With this vexed question, it is hoped, fairly out of the way, there is a new desire for a treaty of commerce and a pact of friendship. It is recognized that the two countries have an equal interest in effecting a rapprochement. By composing their differences, by accepting the status quo of frontiers, by coöperating in the restoration of tranquillity in eastern Europe, by refusing to be played off one against the other, they will best forward not only their own welfare but the welfare of Europe.

A Musical L'Aiglon

THE striking thing about the career of Siegfried Wagner is the courage and abnegation with which, when he realized that he was not destined to become a composer of his father's quality, he devoted himself to the propagation of Richard Wagner's great music dramas. Named after his father's favorite operatic hero, Siegfried Wagner started his musical career under the double handicap of two famous names. Richard advised his son to study architecture, Siegfried did so, but could not resist the urge to music. He composed thirteen operas and attained success as a conductor, especially of his father's works.

His principal achievement, however, was in establishing, as an aide to his mother, the Bayreuth festivals, and, above all, in restoring them to success after the ten-year interval of silence that began with the World War. In 1924 he visited the United States for a musical tour, and made enough money to justify him in reopening the festivals. Since then, by indefatigable labor, he has restored them to their early prestige. Thus his life, which might have been embittered by failure, was brought to achievement through service to the fame of the greater man who was his father.

A New Battery for Locomotives

A NEW type of electric storage battery has been invented in the Irish Free State. According to its promoters, who include the Government, it may revolutionize transport. It has been tested on trains with success, driving an engine at a speed of forty miles an hour. Not the least of its advantages is the fact that it can be charged in from eight minutes to one hour, which to the stranded automobilist who has suffered the inconvenience of a run-down storage battery will come as welcome news. In time it will doubtless be used on trucks and various kinds of passenger cars. But, above all, it is hoped by means of the new battery to electrify the railways in the Irish Free State.

This is a notable departure from the accepted method of electrifying lines, which customarily has been to draw the power from a central station. Wayside points would be utilized for charging the batteries. This new electrical project has not been entered upon lightly. The battery has been severely tested before eminent engineers. The Free State Government has backed its development to the extent of £5000, and has proceeded to patent it in various countries. Electrification of the railways should give a great impetus to the River Shannon development. So far the Shannon project has meant much to the Free State, having cut the cost of electricity practically in half, provided cheap power for factories and low-cost light and heat for shops and dwellings, but it should mean more once the new battery is put into general use.

With the aid of the Drumm battery, as it has come to be known, the Shannon scheme should in time provide better and cheaper transportation, and should give the world concrete evidence of the progress achieved in the electrical field by the Irish Free State.

Making a "Health Survey" of a City

ANNOUNCEMENT that the entire city of Lynn, Mass., is being made the subject of a survey by the State Health Department, to "determine the state of health of its inhabitants," contains the hint of many possibilities. The purpose of the survey is stated to be, first, the determination of the cause of the so-called chronic diseases with which about one-fourth of the population above the age of forty is said to be afflicted, and to find out what care and treatment the sufferers are receiving, and secondly, from the basis of such information, the formulation by the State of a program of medical treatment and prevention. Incidentally, about a dozen women going from house to house and seeking the information desired, "to be held in confidence," are included among the personnel of this drive.

With the desire thus to help the sufferings of humanity none will take exception. Provided such a survey would assuredly mitigate these sufferings, some justification for it might be found. Presumably, of course, its sponsors have not questioned that it will do so, and the fact that it might open the way to abuses in excess of any possible benefits to be obtained has not occurred to them. Also those who thoroughly believe in the methods of materia medica doubtless will feel that herein is an effort meriting support.

It must be remembered, however, that there are great numbers in the world today who are convinced that the ordinary methods of medicine do not represent the truth of healing, and who therefore have no desire to come under its jurisdiction in any respect. They feel that the problem of health is an individual matter, and that, because the methods of materia medica are so uncertain, they prefer to seek relief in other ways.

A great danger of such drives as that in Lynn is that they open the way to enforced medical treatment. Considerable pressure can easily be applied to induce sufferers from the various disabilities classified to take certain medical remedies. Compulsion of this nature, with all the phases of it which often masquerade under well-sounding names, is contrary to the fundamentals of true democracy. As such, a plan which tends toward it has no place in the American system of social life.

Editorial Notes

Further progress toward peace is seen in the program of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Mass., which includes consideration, not of war, treaties and the various problems connected with international conflict, but of social, economic and commercial problems. Its only concession to the subject of warfare is a discussion on disarmament.

The Noise Abatement Commission of New York City has succeeded in considerably reducing the public annoyance occasioned by loudspeakers. Yet so long as their present designation persists, one can scarcely be surprised that some persons want to make them live up to their name. Why not call them just radiospeakers?

Dean Inge, citing what he characterizes as the wastefulness of French, English and Americans, says the last spend enough for luxuries in two years to pay the British war debt. Maybe there is a hint therein that people would rather pay for luxuries than wars.

"The constructive press has been kind and generous to me ever since I have been flying," says Col. C. A. Lindbergh. Well, he has furnished a generous amount of good news for the constructive press, so why not?

The New Russia: Recapitulation

By MARC T. GREENE

Mr. Greene, a frequent contributor of travel essays to the Monitor, has now reached Russia on his latest journey around the world. He has set down his impressions of the Communist experiment—which do not necessarily express this newspaper's opinions—in six articles, of which the following is the last

EVERYONE who comes out of Soviet Russia in these days must be prepared for a veritable bombardment of questions, especially if he be a publicist. For little that has developed in the entire course of human history has been of as much interest to the world as its great socialistic experiment.

The usual opening query is, "How did Russia strike you?" and it is a very thoughtless one, for how can it be met in a few casual sentences? The Commissionaire at the hotel in Berlin, learning I had just come from Moscow, said, "And how did Moscow look to you, sir?" Standing there on the brilliant Potsdamer Platz, with the hotels and the terrace-restaurants and the luxurious motorcars all about, what else could I reply but, "It did not look like this, surely," to which he made answer, "And there you are!"

Well, yes, of course—there you are. Does anyone expect to find Moscow looking like Berlin at this stage? But mark you this. Only a little investigation reveals that the brilliance of Berlin is the most superficial thing possible, that economic conditions in Germany, so far as the state of the masses go, differ surprisingly little from those in Soviet Russia, and that there is a great deal more unemployment, proportionately, in both Germany and England than there is in the Soviet Union.

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Perhaps in this recapitulatory article it will be well to anticipate a few questions touching matters I have not gone into. One is immediately asked about the "religious persecution" of which so much has been written lately. It is only necessary to state that the Soviet is determined to destroy "religion," but that from now on its endeavor in that direction is likely to be confined to "educational" methods rather than to the more drastic sort resorted to at the start. Indeed, I very much doubt if there will be much more bloodshed, unless unforeseen "menaces" to the Soviet program develop.

There are plenty of other methods of disposing of presumed enemies. As in the case of the priests, there is no need to use physical force. Persons "combed out" may be exiled to Siberia where, so far as the Soviet cares, they can starve. And many of them are very apt to, quite as hundreds—perhaps thousands—of the "disinherited classes" are practically starving in Moscow today. There is no mercy for them. Again, "This is revolution. He who is not for us is against us and must be, in one way or another, destroyed!" "There is room for all in our ranks," the Soviet leaders tell you. "If these persons choose to starve or to perish rather than to join us, the election is theirs. And it is none of the world's business!"

What are some of the other questions? Ah, yes. "Nationalization of women?" "Thousands of children running wild in the streets?" As to the former—nonsense! And as to the latter, the Government has provided any number of orphan asylums. I saw some of them and their equipment. But there is not a great deal of restraint exercised over the boys and girls in them, and during the warm weather—this was what I was told, and I see no reason to question it—these boys run away in considerable numbers. When it is cold again, too cold to live out of doors in the country, they return. I saw a number in Moscow, some of them begging—possibly two or three score altogether.

"Espionage over persons of uncertified views?" Most assuredly! They are in jeopardy every minute, quite as suspected men and women were under the monarchy, and for exactly the same reason—because they are deemed a threat to the controlling power. Here, of course, Communists assume a most inconsistent position. For the very thing against which in other countries they are so bitter—the suppression of extremist minorities—is precisely what they themselves are practicing, and in such a drastic fashion as no other government on earth would dare resort to.

There is no more freedom of speech—if that speech takes the form of something seeming to menace the existing régime or of something "socially dangerous"—in Russia than there was in Rome under Tiberias. Why, I myself was often warned, by other foreigners of more or less apprehensive disposition, to be careful what I said. But I attached little significance to any such warning.

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Ask the Soviet leaders—discreetly—about all this and the only answer you can get is, "We know what is best for the success of our purpose." Possibly; but they have made a good many mistakes already, a fact which, perhaps, is inevitable under the circumstances, where the thing aimed at is so colossal, its significance so far-reaching, its character so unprecedented and its possibilities so overwhelming. And it may be—in the opinion of a good many authoritative thinkers it is—that here is the greatest mistake of all, this policy of rigid suppression and uncompromising hostility to everybody and everything not "with us," and militantly "with us" at that. This is a point I talked about with many persons, and the similarity of reply declared the unvarying depth of conviction—"Revolution does not compromise!"

On the other hand, how can you overlook the great benefits undoubtedly extended to so many hundreds of thousands, destined presently to be for the millions, too? Note the determination of the fight against illiteracy which extends educational facilities to every class everywhere, from the workers' clubs of Moscow down to the remotest Siberian hamlet. Note the old-age pensions, the free medical and legal service, and the arrangements for free care of children while their parents are at their work. Note the provisions for food at a really nominal price, good, wholesome, well-prepared food, too.

If the wage scale in Russia is lower than that of other countries, this is one of the counter-checks. Even under a strict rationing system, the communal restaurants provide ample fare for those with the workers' cards, those, in other words, who have "accepted the revolution." No one who has done that stands in peril of want of any sort, for the Government provides for every possible requirement that human discernment has been able to foresee.

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Morover, it provides for entertainment and recreation. There is, for instance, the great Opera House, with its nightly ballets and grand operas, to which the worker can go for as low as thirty cents, and there are half a dozen theaters and an innumerable number of cinemas. There is also the immense "Kultura Park," the resort of "culture" in the form of clean entertainment, plays, concerts, motion pictures, cafés, everything any amusement park anywhere contains. Nowhere in the world have I noted a more orderly throng than that in this park on a summer evening, and nowhere have I noted one more deeply, yet quietly, appreciative than that at the splendid Moscow Opera House.

The sense of easy comradeship so apparent at these times in no way imposes on good manners or consideration for the comfort of others. True, no one moves aside for you in Moscow, though your clothes be by Poole and your hat by Borsalino and an air of having seen many things in many places sit serenely upon you. No, but neither is any discourtesy forced upon you anywhere, despite your readily distinguished membership in the "capitalistic society."

I liked to mingle in these Moscow throngs, because they were so amiable. I wandered everywhere among them, packed myself into the trams, ate at the workers' restaurants in company with my young friend from the V. O. K. S.—the "Soviet Society for Promoting Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries"—went to the workers' clubs in the evening, and so on. And, with perfect sincerity, I can say that I enjoyed it and would like to have extended it all. "If you can stay for several months, we will find you lodgings which will make your expenses less," the V. O. K. S. people told me, and my young guide smilingly promised to devote much time to showing me around and to "explaining our system."

She asked me to send her some books—or, rather, I myself suggested it. So, when I reached Berlin, out of the rather limited selection of English-printed books in an Unter den Linden shop, I chose one of Mr. Shaw's shorter plays, Galsworthy's "Swan Song," Hergesheimer's "Java Head," and a volume of Jack London's short stories. The workers' clubs libraries themselves have really fine selections of the literature of all countries. I found in the one I visited books by Upton Sinclair, Sinclair Lewis and Jack London among the American authors. So that, whatever limit is placed upon school instruction in respect of knowledge of other countries, there is no difficulty in finding plenty of revealing literature in the workers' libraries.

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Finally, the prison system—though the Soviet has abolished all names having a punitive suggestiveness and has designated the penal institutions "houses of correction"—a system which is, beyond any manner of question, a long way ahead of that in other countries. Here is a real "reform," this system which pays to the men under "correction" a third of the money their labors produce and another third to the families, and which gives them a "vacation" of from two weeks to three months in case they are needed on the farms or for any emergency.

The majority of offenses are civil, for there is little crime of other sorts in Russia. Such would come under the perilous classification, "acts socially dangerous," and be dangerous in the extreme for the perpetrator. Moscow is thus, perhaps, the "safest" city in Europe. There are very few police about the streets even at night, for there is no need of them. Such acts "socially dangerous" as assaults and holdups simply do not occur. There are no "gangs" and "gangsters" in Socialist Russia.

And so, you see, the whole thing is a vast mass of contradictions, the most bewildering combination of the good and the bad—the very good and the distressingly bad—that history has ever known. The extremes are so blended that, in the event it should fall in another cataclysm, history will with difficulty determine which was which. Such a denouement would be sad indeed, for it would mean the bitter dashing of all the hopes of these hundreds of thousands of workers who, with their unquestioned sincerity, their high zeal, their willingness to make all sorts of sacrifices, their absolute dedication to their cause cannot but command one's admiration.

If fault there be, and if crimes unspeakable there have been, the blame is not theirs. If the Soviet leaders are arch criminals, as the majority of the world believes, the period of their power and prosperity is of a certainty but limited, for it is always so. But if they are to go down, it would seem a pity to carry all that is good in the new Russia with them.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

America Is Not Oversupplied

MUCH is said and written in these days about overproduction. This is not applied to the agricultural situation solely, but many industrial lines are said to be overproducing. It might be made to appear that the people of the United States are not buying as formerly because they have no need of the commodities which they formerly needed. But this is far from true.

There is at our very doors a huge potential market for American products which should be used to turn the tide of business upward toward a return of prosperity before very long.

Over 7,000,000 families in the United States have no automobile. There are 20,000,000 families which have no adequate radio sets. In the cities alone, not counting the farm population, there were in 1928 4,000,000 families which have no bathtubs for their homes, and over 3,000,000 of families without even a kitchen sink with running water and probably no plumbing for their houses. There are 13,000,000 families in the country without any kind of a telephone and 4,000,000 homes not wired for electricity.

Oversupplied? It is said that 5,000,000 families in this country are without proper or adequate clothing, food or housing. These are eager to secure better living conditions, and would purchase the necessary things to give them this kind of life if they had the money to do so. The country is not therefore overstocked with things which people want and need. Give the people wages, income, money to buy them, and there would be a rush of orders for every producing institution in the country. — *Daily Pantagraph* (Bloomington, Ill.)

Motorbuses in Sweden

ONE has but to turn to Sweden to become conscious of the immense transportation change that has been wrought by the motorbus. The "long, low rakish" vehicle has stolen into the transportation field and carried away transportation profits like a pirate of the Spanish Main.

In America our magnificent distances have prevented the trunk lines feeling the competition with fatal force, but in little Sweden, through and over whose mountains railroad building is difficult and costly and where even in the days of the horse-drawn vehicle a fair highway system had been created, the situation was ripe for the autobus.

Already within the few years since the first motorbus line was established in the Scandinavian kingdom there have been established 2100 licensed bus routes covering a total length of 43,750 miles. This happens to be more than four times the total of railroad mileage in the nation. We have in the United States, roughly, 250,000 miles of railway, and if our buses were relatively as great as in Sweden we would have something over 1,000,000 miles of licensed autobus routes.—*The Times Picayune* (New Orleans).

Mr. Curran Asks for Money

HENRY H. CURRAN, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, appeals to us for money. "This being a campaign year," he writes, "we have a tremendous fight on hand in the election of senators and representatives for the next Congress. We need funds in large amounts."

We do not find Mr. Curran's appeal attractive. We were not so won by Mr. Curran's recent wisecracking before a committee of the Senate as to welcome the opportunity to contribute to the $25,000 salary which is his official cut out of the funds so much needed.

Most of all, we cannot hear Mr. Curran's appeal just after he has testified that his association has no plan—has nothing to offer to put in place of the prohibition amendment. We are not very wise or very smart. But you don't have to be very smart to see that the American public is not throwing out the Eighteenth Amendment without being shown what is to be put in its place.—*Milwaukee Journal.*